THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR MARCH 1804:

With a VIEW *of the* ABBEY *of* MELROSE.

CONTENTS.

Page

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Register of the Weather for *March* 1804, - - - - - - - - - - - - 162
High Water at Leith for *April*, - - ib.
Description of the *Abbey* of *Melrose*, 163
On Biography, - - - - - - - - - - - ib.
On the formation of Knobs in Anomia, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 168
On the period of affixing Dates to English Coins, - - - - - - - - - ib.
On Usury. - - - - - - - - - - - - 169
Excursion from *Edinburgh* to *Cupar-Fife*, *St Andrews*, *Dundee*, *Perth*, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - 171
On the Abuse of the Words *Atheist* and *Democrat*, - - - - - - - - - 177
Explanation of the Colour of the Flame of a Candle, - - - - - - - 178
On the Guttural Pronunciation of the letter *R*, - - - - - - - - - 179
Note of the different Prices of Grain at different Times in *Scotland*, - - 181
On Snuff-Takers, - - - - - - - - - 182
On the Bad Effects of Desultory Reading, - - - - - - - - - - - - 183
On the Character of *Alexander* the Great, - - - - - - - - - - - - 187
Defence of the *Linnean Nomenclature* in the last Edition of *Sibbald's Fife*, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 189
A New Plan for gathering Manure, 191
On the Vanity of the Ancient Authors of *Greece* and *Rome*, - - - - 193
Extracts from the Journal of a Tour through *France*, &c. - - - - - - 194
Female Schools for Cleanliness, Morals, and Decorum, - - - - - - - 198
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts, - - - - - - - - - 202
Celestial Phenomena for *April*, - - 204

EXTRACTS.

Description of a remarkable Painting of *Raphael's* called *the Passion of Sicily*, - - - - - - - - - 206

Page

History of *Meletina*, - - - - - - - - - 211
Books and Pamphlets published in *London* in *February* 1804, - - - - 213
Literary and Scientific Notices, - 214

POETRY.

Auld *Ettrick John*, a *Scottish* Ballad, 217
Song for the *Tweedale* Volunteers, ib.
Another, - - - - - - - - - - - - 218
Dedication to *Queen Mary Stuart*, of the *Latin* Paraphrase of the Psalms, - - - - - - - - - - - ib.
On Melancholy, - - - - - - - - - 219
The Nosegay, - - - - - - - - - - ib.
The Balloon Traveller, - - - - - - 220

Proceedings of Parliament, - - - - 220

MONTHLY REGISTER.

Turkey,—*East Indies*,—*France*, - - - 225
Germany,—*Holland*, - - - - - - - - 226
Proclamation of the *Batavian* Government appointing the 7th of March as a Day for Acts of Benevolence and Public Prayer, - - 227
Affairs in *England*, - - - - - - - - 228
Fatal Duels, - - - - - - - - - - - 229
Law Intelligence, - - - - - - - - - 231
Affairs in *Scotland*, - - - - - - - - 232
Governors and Directors of the *British* Linen Company, - - - - - - 232
——of the *Royal Bank* of *Scotland*, - ib.
Spring Circuits, - - - - - - - - - 233
The *Duchess* of *Gordon's* Address to *Lieut. Col. Finlayson*, on presenting him with the Colours of the 1st Regiment of *Loyal Aberdeen Volunteers*, - - - - - - - - - - - - ib.
Earl Moira's Address to the *Marquis* of *Douglas* respecting the present armed force in *Scotland*, - - 234
Governors and Directors of the *Bank* of *Scotland*, - - - - - - - - - - - 237
Births, Marriages, and Deaths, - - - 238
Burnt to death by their clothes accidentally catching fire, - - - - - 240

State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from February 26. to March 25. 1804, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1804.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Feb. 26	29.51	32	44	——	Clear
27	29.82	34	41	——	Ditto
28	29.92	35	41	——	Ditto
29	30.01	31	44	——	Ditto
March 1	29.85	33	45	0.15	Snow
2	29.71	26	41	——	Clear
3	29.5	29	38	0.1	Snow
4	29.499	31	35	0.01	Ditto
5	29.4	35	37	0.1	Ditto
6	29.41	35	42	0.1	Ditto
7	29.411	37	41	——	Clear
8	29.5	36	45	——	Ditto
9	29.26	41	43	0.1	Rain
10	29.6	42	55	——	Clear
11	29.561	37	31	——	Ditto
12	29.562	39	45	——	Ditto
13	29.6	41	53	0.25	Rain
14	29.63	47	52	0.201	Ditto
15	29.631	41	42	0.21	Ditto
16	29.75	38	39	0.1	Ditto
17	29.7	36	39	0.25	Snow
18	29.72	34	41	0.255	Ditto
19	29.65	33	39	0.05	Ditto
20	29.75	31	38	——	Cloudy
21	29.75	32	43	——	Clear
22	29.72	27	42	——	Ditto
23	29.36	36	45	——	Ditto
24	29.53	32	39	0.11	Snow
25	28.92	36	40	0.4	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 2.376

High Water at LEITH,
For APRIL 1804.

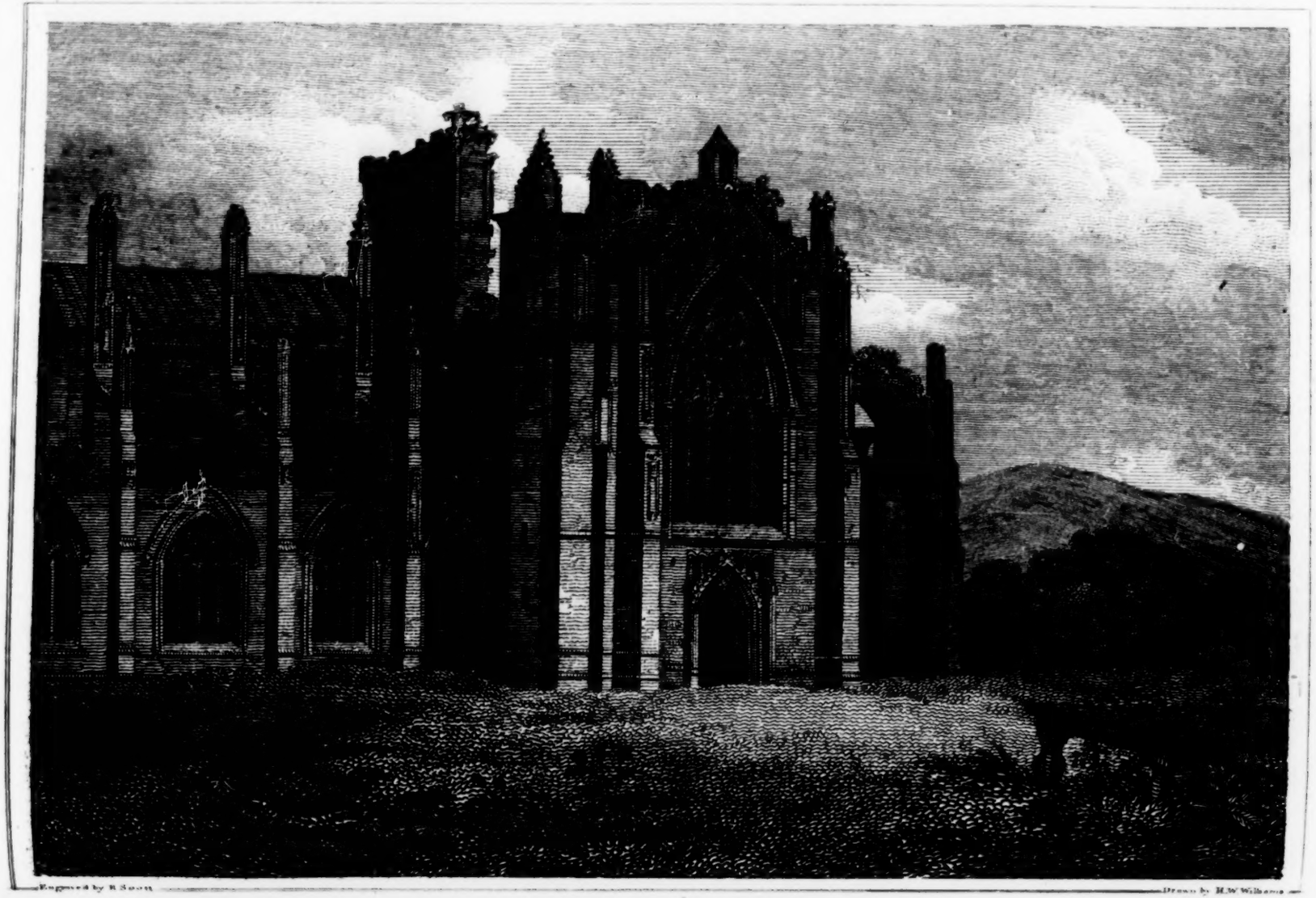
Days.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Su.	1.	6	33	6	59
M.	2.	7	25	7	51
T.	3.	8	18	8	44
W.	4.	9	10	9	36
Th.	5.	10	1	10	26
Fr.	6.	10	51	11	16
Sa.	7.	11	41	—	—
Su.	8.	0	6	0	31
M.	9.	0	56	1	22
T.	10.	1	49	2	16
W.	11.	2	45	3	14
Th.	12.	3	44	4	15
F.	13.	4	46	5	18
Sa.	14.	5	50	6	22
Su.	15.	6	52	7	23
M.	16.	7	51	8	20
T.	17.	8	46	9	12
W.	18.	9	35	9	59
Th.	19.	10	21	10	43
Fr.	20	11	4	11	25
Sa.	21.	11	45	—	—
Su.	22.	0	6	0	27
M.	23.	0	47	1	8
T.	24.	1	28	1	50
W.	25.	2	12	2	36
Th.	26.	2	57	3	21
Fr.	27.	3	45	4	10
Sa.	28.	4	35	5	1
Su.	29.	5	27	5	53
M.	30.	6	19	6	45

MOON's PHASES,
FOR APRIL 1804.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Laſt Qrtr.	3.	9	11	Morn.
N. Moon,	10.	8	3	Morn.
Firſt Qrtr.	16.	11	22	Even.
Full Moon,	24.	9	49	Even.

Princeſs Mary born April 25.

THE



Engraved by R Scott

Drawn by H.W Williams

MELROSE ABBEY

THE Scots Magazine, AND EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY, *For MARCH* 1804.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DESCRIPTION *of* MELROSE ABBEY.—*With a* VIEW.

THE Abbey of Melroſe, near the banks of the Tweed, in Roxburghſhire, was founded by David in 1136, and belonged to the Ciſtertian order of monks. The remains of it, which are ſtill conſiderable, evince it to have been, when entire, one of the largeſt and moſt magnificent abbeys in the kingdom. The ſtructure is purely Gothic; the embelliſhment of the columns; the elegance of the ſculpture, and particularly the delicate accuracy and neatneſs of the fret-work, and the nice and perfect ſymmetry of its parts, attract the admiration of the connoiſſeur; while the venerable ruins form, with the enchanting ſcenery around them, a fine ſubject for the pencil of the painter, and afford a high gratification to all who can reliſh the beauties of nature.

In the view which we have given a few trees are added, to heighten the effect: in every other reſpect it is accurate.

On BIOGRAPHY.

—— Quid ſit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile quid non,
Plenius & melius Chryſippo aut Crantore dicit.

BIOGRAPHY is more generally intereſting than any other ſpecies of compoſition: it would be difficult to mention any claſs or deſcription of men, for whom it has no charms. The man of pleaſure, or of buſineſs, who reads merely for the amuſement and relaxation of an idle hour, or for the more ſociable purpoſe of collecting materials for light and entertaining converſation, finds, in peruſing the volume of biography, his hours paſs on without languor, and his fund of anecdotes increaſed with little trouble or exertion of mind.

He who has no inclination or ability, for the inveſtigation of ſcience, or the attainment of literature; to whom the moraliſt is dry and the novel-writer trifling, finds in biography inſtruction and entertainment intimately blended, and procurable without the exiſtence or the exerciſe of much ability: he is inſtructed without being tired; and entertained, without being diſguſted with what is abſurd,

abſurd, or ſhocked with what is immoral.

He who has read with avidity the page of hiſtory, followed the hero in his march, and ſeen him directing the complex movements of a campaign; or gaining, by the operations of a mind penetrating and comprehenſive, that victory which eſtabliſhed the cauſe of liberty, or reſtored the bleſſings of peace, feels a ſtrong deſire to retire with the conqueror into private life, and to view the dictator, who ſaved Rome, in the boſom of his family, and in the eaſe of friendly converſation. Even the politician, who poſſeſſes leſs ardour, and views with coolneſs and indifference every tranſaction which does not involve intrigue and manœuvre, or diſcover plans deeply laid and ſkilfully executed; to whom the ſucceſsful General appears merely the inſtrument of the profound Stateſman; wiſhes to ſee the adepts in his favourite ſcience ſtripped of the maſks, which their public ſituation requires, and in the familiarity, and openneſs of private life, ſuffering their features and language to be in uniſon with the feelings and thoughts of their ſoul.

It is impoſſible for the man, to whom the intereſts of ſcience and literature are ſacred, not to peruſe with ſatisfaction the lives of thoſe whoſe names have become familiar and venerable to him from their labours and ſucceſs in the advancement of knowledge. Who, that has followed with intereſt and advantage the demonſtrations of Newton or the ſpeculations of Locke, could read with indifference the detail of their lives, however minute or full?

Even the man, whoſe mind is clouded, and whoſe diſpoſition is rendered gloomy by ſuperſtition; who regards books of mere entertainment with abhorrence; of ſcience, as vain and uſeleſs; and of morality, as heatheniſh, feels not only his piety rendered more fervent, and his faith more ſtrong and influencing; but alſo the gloom of his mind diſpelled, and his curioſity intereſted by peruſing the lives of his favourite divines.

While books therefore are reſorted to for the entertainment they afford, thoſe which contain the lives of eminent men will always be generally read.

But biography is peruſed by many from more important motives, with more uſeful views, and to greater advantage. Not only our curioſity is gratified, and our entertainment procured, by tracing the man who has diſtinguiſhed himſelf, from his cradle to his grave; by marking in his youth the indications or the cauſes of his future greatneſs; by contraſting his private and his public life and character; and by following his ſteps till he be recorded in the page of hiſtory, or the annals of ſcience or virtue; but the powers of our mind are called forth and improved by our deſire and our attempts to trace to their proper cauſes, thoſe talents or virtues which conſtituted him great and reſpectable.

If we wiſh to imitate the actions of thoſe whoſe characters have filled us with admiration for their talents, or reſpect for their virtues, we enquire with the greateſt care into every circumſtance which has conduced to their eminence: we endeavour to diſtinguiſh between thoſe cauſes, which, proceeding from nature, or ſituations to us unattainable, we cannot command; and thoſe which lie within the power of our abilities and our will. He who, from having witneſſed Hercules relieving the burden of Atlas, and cruſhing the lion of Nemea, is deſirous of imitating his exploits, traces him with intereſt and advantage through all his labours; marks well the means he adopted and the motives which encouraged him; and examines, if poſſible, with care, the infant who cruſhed the ſerpents in the cradle, in order that he may diſ-

cover

cover the articulations of its bones, and the elaſtic ſtrength of its ſinews, and thus determine how much of the future hero was derived from nature, and how much from unremitted perſeverence and continued action.

The man who is ignorant of the world, and of the conſequences of human action; to whom precept is dry and uninfluencing, and experiment dangerous, may gain an intimate and extenſive knowledge of his fellow creatures, and be impreſſed with a firm and actuating conviction of the ſuperior happineſs of virtue, by peruſing the lives of eminent men. His ſoul ſoon enters into the narration, he places himſelf in the ſituation of the man whoſe life he is reading; he adopts his views and plans; he conſiders the behaviour of mankind towards him as what may probably affect himſelf; his knowledge of human nature is as accurate and full as he could have received from the repreſentations of the moſt acute and experienced obſerver; but, from the intereſt he feels in the life he is peruſing, it is more impreſſive and uſeful. He may be convinced by the arguments of the moraliſt, that duty and happineſs are intimately blended, but this conviction will not be ſo clear, ſo perfect, nor ſo laſting, as that which is derived from the experience of another, with whoſe happineſs or miſery his own vibrate.

Thus the inexperience of youth is inſtructed without danger to its virtue; it mixes with the world, without becoming the dupe of its artifices, or the ſlave of its vices; it becomes acquainted with its own powers, without the trial of them on uſeleſs or dangerous objects; it can balance the ſtrength of temptation without putting its own virtue in the oppoſite ſcale; others have laboured, and it enters into the fruits of their labour.

But biography may be conſidered in a ſtill higher and more important view; it affords materials for the philoſopher, for the man who wiſhes as much as poſſible to bring under the power of human intelligence the creation of virtue and talent. To that philoſophy, which conſiders nature as having ſtamped ſo great and deep a difference on the abilities of man, that it cannot be deſtroyed, nor even greatly leſſened, by any exertion or circumſtances; and which regards the virtue or vice of a character, as chiefly depending on cauſes beyond our power, or ſubject to no fixed and general law; the ſtudy of man will be as uſeleſs, in every point of practical application, as the arrangement of facts, and the obſervation of appearances in the material world would be to the chemiſt, who imagined that the forms or combinations of bodies, though they might be analyſed, could not be imitated or fully explained, becauſe they were derived from cauſes beyond our power, or uncertain in their operation.

But if we believe that knowledge is power, and that he who clearly perceives how an effect is produced, has made great progreſs towards his own ſucceſs in imitating that effect; that ſtudy which unfolds the ſecret ſprings of human conduct, which unbares and expoſes to view the movements of the heart; which traces to its origin, ſimple and intelligible, that knowledge which, when we viewed it in its maturity, we could not hope to imitate, becauſe to us it appeared beyond the power of man, muſt be highly intereſting and uſeful.

He who wiſhes to ſucceed in preſerving the health and curing the diſeaſes of mankind, muſt be well acquainted with the laws of the human frame, with all the circumſtances under which they operate, and all the conſequences they produce; he muſt trace health and ſickneſs to their cauſe; he muſt ſtudy them in every variation of degree and appearance; he muſt be acquainted with the nature

ture of the remedies, with the mode in which they operate, and, if poſſible, with the cauſe of their virtues. Not leſs extenſive and varied is the knowledge which he ought to poſſeſs who aims at the intellectual and moral improvement of his fellow-creatures. The living man is indeed open to the inſpection and the ſtudy of both, and from him they derive much of their experience and ſkill; but the ſtudy of the dead character is almoſt as neceſſary and uſeful to the philoſopher, as the diſſection and ſtudy of the dead body is to the phyſician. In ſome reſpects it is not ſo advantageous, as a knowledge of the world; in other reſpects, it is much more ſo.

In biography, we have the whole life; we can trace the object of our ſtudy, from the firſt dawn of his talents, or virtues, to their meridian ſplendour. In life, we ſeldom have an opportunity of beholding the ripe fruit, if we have witneſſed the bloſſom; or, if we are delighted with the fruit, we are ignorant of the bloſſom from which it was formed. We ſeldom can connect the different appearances and actions of illuſtrious men at remote periods of their lives, and therefore cannot accurately foretell what may be expected from youth, nor ſatisfactorily account for the eminence of the character when it is formed. Whereas, if the life of the man of ſcience be faithfully and fully narrated, we can trace every ſtep by which he advanced, mark every obſtacle which impeded his progreſs, and witneſs every hope which animated his boſom. We are thus furniſhed both with the means of imitating him, and of increaſing our knowledge of human nature.

And in theſe two points of view, as pointing out the footſteps of him whom we wiſh to imitate, and as giving us at the ſame time ſo accurate and complete a knowledge of the laws of the intellectual and moral world, biographical details are of the higheſt utility. They are to the ſtudent of the human mind what the details of experiments are to the chemiſt; they teach him how to produce the ſame effects, and at the ſame time enlarge his acquaintance with the general principles of ſcience.

Biography has generally been extolled, principally, becauſe from the peruſal of the lives of virtuous and uſeful men, we were inſpired with a deſire to imitate them, but this effect appears to me of doubtful utility, and I ſhould imagine not of common occurrence. That virtue which proceeds principally from emulation, muſt be of mixed purity, and uncertain duration. It wants its proper foundation, it reſts not on knowledge, it is not guided by principle. He who, from having peruſed the life of Howard, feels that glow of philanthropy to which he was before a ſtranger, increaſe till it break out into action, will moſt probably have zeal without knowledge, or without permanence. Whereas, he who is convinced, by the ſtrong arguments of virtue, that he ought to act as Howard did, will peruſe his life with great and laſting advantage; it will teach him how to effect what he was before convinced was his duty, and to guard againſt thoſe errors into which his leader fell.

Where the peruſal of the lives of virtuous men gives riſe to a deſire of imitating them, the imitation is generally blind, and extends to their failings as well as their virtues: not having been preceded by knowledge, it makes us overlook the difference of circumſtances, and attempt actions we cannot perform, or which in our caſe would be hurtful or vicious.

If we conſider, likewiſe, what kind of actions generally incite the ſpirit of emulation, and what diſpoſition of mind and characters are moſt likely to be incited, we ſhall have further reaſon to queſtion, in moſt caſes, the goodneſs of the effects produced, in this

this reſpect, by biography, and in all their permanency.

Thoſe works which detail the actions of the hero, or the ſufferings of the ſaint; where the former are ſplendid rather than uſeful, and the latter diſcover the mad fanatic, or the groveling ſlave of ſuperſtition, rather than the reſigned chriſtian and the enlightened martyr; thoſe biographical details, which rouſe the paſſions and inflame the imagination, are ſuch as moſt generally lead to action.

Biography moſt probably has produced, in a humble ſphere,

Macedonia's madman, or the Swede:

but ſeldom, in the manner here referred to, have we been indebted to it for thoſe characters which are permanently uſeful, and will bear minute and cloſe inſpection. It may produce thoſe characters which, like meteors, dazzle the eye by their ſplendour, but which are momentary, and often the fore-runners of a ſtorm: but it ſeldom produces ſuch as reſemble the ſteady, permanent, and productive light of the ſun.

The lives of men of great and ſplendid abilities, who have poſſeſſed and diſcovered in their writings and actions the eccentricities of genius, moving often beyond the ſphere of judgment or virtue, are much more likely to incite a ſpirit of emulation, than the detail of *his* life, whoſe works merely convince our judgment, and whoſe actions muſt be carefully and comprehenſively viewed, before they can be juſtly eſtimated.

Fanaticiſm, whoſe ſeat is in the imagination and paſſions, may have its votaries increaſed, by the peruſal of the lives of the ſaints; but religion, though *it* may be rendered more firm under trial, and more enlightened, will ſeldom be generated by the beſt written life of its moſt pious and rational friend.

Loyala, the founder of the Jeſuits, it is well known, was changed into a Fanatic, and induced to eſtabliſh this order, by the peruſal of the lives of the ſaints *. Many more inſtances might be adduced to ſhew, that thoſe biographical details, which contain actions capable of rouſing the paſſions, or inflaming the imaginations, much more generally than others, lead to imitation, and affect the conduct.

This will appear the leſs ſurpriſing when we conſider the diſpoſition of mind and character of thoſe, who riſe from the peruſal of biography with the ardour and zeal of emulation.

In their diſpoſitions, they are warm and impetuous: their imaginations are vivid, and conſtantly creating what hurries them into action; what it holds forth is ſo captivating, that they muſt endeavour to obtain it, and appears ſo eaſily and fully within their graſp, that action commences without deliberation or inquiry.

Their character partakes of the nature of their diſpoſition; it is unſettled and diſcordant; at one time it is marked by an ardent love of truth, and dignified by acts of benevolence; at another, it diſcovers the ſlave of caprice, faſhion, or vice; it borrows its colours from the imagination or the paſſions; and they derive their colours from the laſt book, or the laſt companion.

I would by no means inſinuate that biography never produces imitation, except where the ſubject of it is ſplendid rather than uſeful; or that men of vivid imaginations and ſtrong paſſions are not ſometimes benefited by it. But I think what has been advanced is generally true; for that reaſon, and becauſe biography may be injured by attributing to it conſequences which ſeldom reſult, or are of doubtful utility; and becauſe

* Son Compatriote (Don Quixotte) ne fut jamais plus touche des Avantures des premiers Chevaliers qu' Ignace le fut des Hiſtoires de St Dominique & de St Francois. Ribadeneir vit. Ignat. c. 1. quoted by Bayle. Article Loyala.

cauſe it is attended with advantages which none will diſpute, which muſt reſult in a greater or leſs degree, and which are of the higheſt importance, I have combated the common opinion, and pointed out what appears to me the moſt juſt view of the utility of this ſtudy.

On the FORMATION *of* KNOBS *in* ANOMIA.

Belhaven Barracks, 16 March 1804.

SIR,

CONCHOLOGY may probably form the amuſement of ſome of the numerous readers of your uſeful publication: to ſuch I beg leave to offer the reſult of ſome obſervations on the ſmall knobs frequently found on ſhells of the anomia and other genera, but more particularly on the former: theſe knobs have been noticed by conchological writers, and accounted for in various manners; ſome conſidering them as a diſeaſe of the fiſh; others as a nidus of ſome marine inſect; ſeveral other different opinions are entertained. Chance, however, has developed the myſtery of their formation to me; in the courſe of laſt ſummer, being in the purſuit of Britiſh teſtacea, and other marine ſubjects, the dredge brought up from the bottom ſome anomia, of the ephippium ſpecies, one of which was adhering to a ſmall pebble by its tendinous ligature: being a fine ſpecimen, I preſerved it, and on returning home, forcibly took it from its ſituation, leaving the ligature adhering to the ſtone, which I threw by in the window. A few days afterwards, accidentally handling the ſtone, I was ſtruck by the ſtrange appearance of the ligature, which I then thought had begun to oſſify: on which I again laid it in its former ſituation: a few days more brought it to perfection, and I then diſcovered that the ſmall knobs ſo frequently found adhering to the teſtacea families are nothing more than the tendinous ligature of the anomia genus.

I remain, Sir,

Yours, &c.

A GALLOWAY OFFICER.

On the PERIOD *of* AFFIXING DATES *to* ENGLISH COINS *.

SIR,

.....THE uncouth ſize in which the coins in your Magazine for January are delineated, makes them appear more like a *great ſeal* than a ſilver penny. To give an accurate idea of a coin, it never ſhould be drawn (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) larger than life. I do not find that any date takes place upon the Engliſh coinage before the 1547, in the reign of Edward VI. firſt upon his feſtoons, having the inſcription *Timor Domine Fons Vitæ*, and upon his baſe, money. In Scotland, the date 1539 appears upon the gold coin, the bonnet-piece of James V.

Indeed the French groſs, in the time of Henry VII. with the royal arms and legend *Domine ſalvum fac Regem*, have upon them the date 1494, with this inſcription, *Mani Tekel Phares*, and are ſuppoſed to have been coined by the Ducheſs of Burgundy, for Perkin Warbeck, when he ſet out to invade England that year.

Groats of Henry VIII. have alſo a date upon them 1513, but theſe were coined at Tournay.

I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

P. W.

Glaſgow, March 21. 1804.

On

* We have omitted the former part of *P. W*'s. letter, as the opinion he advances reſpecting the Engliſh coin in our January Magazine coincides with that of the *Galloway Officer* in our laſt. *Editor.*

To the Editor.

On USURY.

SIR,

I Am one of thoſe unfortunate fellows, who are frequently in want of funds for the purpoſe of making ſuch purchaſes, as I feel convinced would prove highly advantageous to me; and having been brought up in a Dutch Jew's counting-houſe, I perſuade myſelf, that I am as keen a trader as any of my neighbours; nay, more, Mr Editor, I will venture to ſay as honeſt too, without apprehending that you will ſuſpect me of an unbecoming vanity by the aſſertion.—Now, Sir, as my head is more apt to plan out good ſpeculations, than ſucceſsful in procuring the means of accompliſhing them, through the medium of any of my fellow-chriſtian monied men, I am often compelled to addreſs ſome honeſt Moſes for the loan of a few hundreds; and as the tribe of Iſrael have one pretty general cuſtom eſtabliſhed amongſt them all over the world, my friend ſeldom does me a favour without exacting an intereſt of 30 per cent.; which, by various defalcations, delays of payment, &c. he generally increaſes to 5 more; and then inſiſts upon a mortgage on all my ſtock in trade, together with a warrant of attorney to confeſs judgement, as collateral ſecurity for the payment of my bond—as yet I have made no ſtroke in trade that has produced more than 45 per cent. profit; and it is therefore evident that my copartner Moſes has reaped more than two thirds of the benefit, which my intelligence, activity, and labour has ſecured.

You may perhaps think, Mr Editor, that I have ſtill no reaſon for complaint, and that any honeſt retailer ſhould be ſatisfied with a net profit of 15 per cent. upon goods purchaſed with borrowed money; and ſo far you may be right, but I am induced to addreſs you on this ſubject, from the hope that, through your influence, certain laws which limit the legal intereſt of money to 5 per cent. may be brought immediately under parliamentary conſideration, and improved; by which I aſſure you, Mr Editor, matters with us retailers and petty capitaliſts would be greatly mended. Theſe ſaid laws appear to me (after very mature reflection in my ſhop before cuſtomers were awake) to be attended with no ſort of advantage to any body, and a conſiderable degree of inconvenience to a prodigious number of fellow-ſufferers in my way; for it ſtands to reaſon, that as the low rate of 5 per cent. is equally well aſſured by the public ſecurity of the country, and all the great capitaliſts, we petty traders cannot perſuade any one to aſſiſt us with a loan, however important or evident, to us, may be the benefits we could derive from it I therefore think, after due conſideration of the ſubject, that uſury, as it is now very ungenteelly termed, would be of general advantage; and as it would ſoon become faſhionable, it would, like many of the old French words, ceaſe to convey any offenſive meaning. None would be inclined to give, for money, more than its relative worth, to his views, would warrant; nor would the lender be a whit more diſpoſed to part with his precious commodity without what, in his opinion, would be thought ample and ſufficient ſecurity. It ſtrikes me, that in proportion to this increaſed value of property, all parties would be more anxious to make it circulate, and we ſhould all become richer together. In ſhort, I ſee nothing but advantage to trade, and a ſpeedy proſpect to my becoming a member of Parliament, if uſury were once openly

March 1804.

ly allowed. If, therefore, good Mr Editor, you have influence enough with any of thoſe gentlemen who have got a ſeat in the Houſe without the aid of this beneficial meaſure, to perſuade them to make a motion, "That it be lawful henceforth to give and receive any ſum on the ſcore of intereſt for money lent, which the parties may conſent to," I am perſuaded you will have the prayers of all the minor traders in the three kingdoms, and at leaſt three-fourths of the major money-lenders. Your friend might ſupport his arguments, and urge home his point, by mentioning, that in our India eſtabliſhments 12 per cent. per annum is the common rate publicly and oſtenſibly allowed, and if it be not too vulgar, he might wind up by ſaying, "what is ſauce for the gooſe is ſauce for the gander," which is a very ſenſible and intelligent phraſe.

Pardon, good Mr Editor, this long addreſs, but I write under the impreſſion of a mortifying refuſal, which I have juſt experienced from my friend Fig the grocer over the way, who, upon my application for the loan of ſuch a triſle as 273l. 13s. 6½d. replied in theſe horrid words: "*My friend Mr Spec, I never lends my money to ſuch individuals as you be; I always puts my ſpare cash into a place of ſecurity called the Bank, where I receives an interest of 5 per cent.*; then adding with a ſignificant ſmile which I ſhall not eaſily forget, "*and paid punctually, regularly, and half-yearly, Mr Spec.*" Full of the ſpeculation I had in view, convinced of its ſucceſs, and Moſes being out of town, I offered Fig 10 per cent. inſtead of 5, and ample ſecurity to boot, but you would have ſuppoſed by his countenance that I had intended to rob, nay murder him, inſtead of having propoſed him an advantage in the way of trade. As ſoon, however, as his agitation had ſubſided, he ſneeringly told me, "*He did not chuse to lay himself under the lash of the law, however I might be so disposed,*" and turning upon his heel, left me to regret the loſs of a bargain, by which I ſhould cetainly have realiſed a hundred pounds.

This diſappointment, and many ſimilar ones, have ſo occupied my thoughts, that I have reſolved to aſk your aid in favour of my plan; and, if it ſucceed, I promiſe you I will call to borrow your floating caſh, that you may participate in the advantages of the new law I expect to hear eſtabliſhed through your influence. Believe me, good Mr Editor, your well-wiſher,

Z. Tim. Spec, *Dealer in Sundries.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

HAVING for ſeveral years paſt been in the practice of annually making a ſhort pedeſtrian tour through parts of Scotland; and having, at the time, kept regular journals of theſe little excurſions, I lately amuſed myſelf, during the tedious hours of recovery from ſickneſs, in correcting and *extending* ſome of theſe diaries. I have ſent you the firſt in order of time: it relates, indeed, to well-known diſtricts, Fifeſhire and the Carſe of Gowrie; but if it ſuit your Miſcellany, I think I may venture to promiſe, that ſome of the ſubſequent journals will be found to embrace greater variety. I am conſcious, however, that I review the paſt ſcenes of pleaſure or hardſhip, to which I was a party, with a partiality and ſoothing delight, which I cannot expect to infuſe into my readers; but, at the ſame time, I am not without hopes, that the frequent

notice

notice of antiquities and objects of natural history may interest some, and that others may not be displeased to find the occasional warnings of expe-perience, with respect to the inconveniences of pedestrian travel, and the means of avoiding them; now, especially that this best mode of viewing a country is no longer considered as derogatory or mean.

I am, &c.

SCOTUS JUVENILIS.

EXCURSION I.

From Edinburgh to Cupar-Fife, St Andrews, Dundee, Perth, &c.

14*th Sept.* 1798.—ACCOMPANIED by a friend, whom I perfectly esteemed, and whose complacency of disposition and behaviour promised to render him a most agreeable fellow-traveller, I this morning early embarked at Leith, in the Diligence passage-boat, for Kirkcaldy. We had scarcely cleared the road-stead, when it fell a dead calm, and we soon had the mortification to see the anchor dropped, the tide setting against us.

I shall embrace the opportunity of this interval of inaction, to make the reader a little better acquainted with our persons and pursuits; that he may freely take his choice, either to accompany us on our short tour, or slip off and leave us becalmed in Leith roads.

Let him imagine to himself, then, two young men, scarcely of age, dressed in pantaloons and *gaiters*; one armed with a stick, the other provided with a cased umbrella; a botanical box in one pocket, a change of linen and stockings in the other; youths fresh from the schools, with their heads full of voyages, travels, and adventures, eager to begin by surveying a small portion of their own country, fond of fine scenery, delighted with ancient ruins, with some taste for botany and mineralogy, and not unwilling to attempt occasional remarks on men and manners. *Nous voila.*

We proposed to visit St Andrews on our way to Dundee, to trace up the Carse * of Gowrie to Perth, and to return through Fife-shire by Abernethy and Falkland. This rout, though a beaten track, was to us quite new, and we promised ourselves no small gratification from the novelty of the objects which might occur.

While we lay at anchor, the oyster-dredgers were plying around us in their small boats, incessantly bawling a kind of song, devoid of all melody. We hailed one of these skifs, and chose rather to sacrifice a crown, in concert with another passenger, than remain in suspense, with the chance of spending the whole day on the water.

We now learned, upon inquiry at the boatmen, that the song, or chant, was a *horarium*, by which they regulate the tugging of the dredge; and they added, that they knew no meaning in the words or sounds they so often repeated. The song lasts about fifteen or twenty minutes, during which, they make a semicircular sweep: the dredge is then drawn up; the oysters, and sometimes the scallops †, picked out; and the very young oysters, and large quantities of refuse, which the fishers term *summer-growth*, (principally fertularia falcata, and flustra foliacea,) thrown back into the sea.

The amusement I received in investigating the small cargo that had already

* A *Carse* is a plain through which a river flows.

† Or *Clams*, as they are here called;—ostrea opercularis, the subrufus of Pennant. Clams are sweet when eaten raw, but harsh when boiled. They are seldom carried to market.

already been fiſhed up, (for the dredgers had come from Newhaven early in the morning, and had been a ſhort time only on their ſtation,) beguiled the time, and made amends for the dirtineſs and wetneſs of the boat. Three ſpecies of crab were ſcrambling about:—1. Cancer araneus, the body of an oval-ſhape, the legs very long; a crab of conſiderable ſize. This crab, (on which the fiſhermen beſtow the whimſical name of *Tammy Harper*,) is never thrown back into the ſea, being conſidered as deſtructive to the oyſter beds: on the ſame principle the common ſtar fiſh, (aſterias glacialis,) is always carried aſhore, and deſtroyed. 2. Cancer phalangium, ſmall, with legs like a ſpider; remarkable for its inſtinctive cunning, (if I may ſo term it,) in diſguiſing itſelf as a fluſtra, or fucus, in order to deceive its prey *. 3. Cancer longicornis, a very ſmall crab, diſtinguiſhed by having one diſproportionately large limb or *toe*. I picked out, alſo, ſome pieces of fluſtra carbaſea, a production marked as rare by Ellis in his hiſtory of Corallines. The ſcallops were generally beſet on one valve, (that which had been uppermoſt) with the ſlender but elegant ſertularia ſetacea.

It being now ebb-tide, our boatmen thought fit to land us on ſome uncovered ſea-rocks, rendered very ſlippery by immenſe *tangles* †. A jolly-looking man was officious in helping us a-ſhore; the reaſon of which he ſoon enabled us to diſcover, by declaring, that, if we wanted to hire horſes, he could ſupply us to our mind. We were next aſſailed by a tall ſurly-looking fellow, out of breath, who demanded threepence a-piece of ſhore-dues or toll-duty of ſome kind, curſing us heartily for having obliged him to run to the beach for his money.

Upon aſcending a bank, (on which grew campanula glomerata, or cluſtered bell flower,) we found ourſelves near the ſmall borough of Kinghorn. Here we breakfaſted. We now learned, that the exaction of toll from us was in every view an extortion. We were paſſengers in a boy belonging to Kirkcaldy, and which never failed to Kinghorn or Petty cur; we had been landed by our boatmen among wet ſea-rocks, to the danger of our limbs, and had ſeen no pier or haven of any kind; and, laſtly, we were informed, that the toll was only one penny, not threepence, each perſon ‡.

We proceeded eaſtward along the ſhore, till our attention was attracted by the limeſtone-quarry of Innertyle. In the ſuperficial ſhelving bluiſh ſtratum, we obſerved innumerable remains of marine animals and corals. The common entrochus, and the anomia ſtriata, were particularly abundant, neither of which is now found native in the frith.

Further to the eaſt, where the ſhore becomes rocky, we arrived at a *cove*, or natural excavation, the lofty and capacious front of which was beautifully feſtooned with ivy. We entered, and enjoyed the moſt refreſhing coolneſs, for the day was now become hot. Drops of water, pure as pearls, drizzled in many places from the ponderous and gloomy roof. Even at the extreme receſs, the light ſtill glimmers ſufficiently to direct one's footſteps.

Still

* On one occaſion, I have found it dreſſed out with fragments of fluſtra truncata; on another, with fucus finuoſus, Lin. Tranſ., rubens of Withering.

† In Scotland, *tangles* is the name generally given to the marine plant which the Engliſh term ſea girdles; fucus digitatus, Lin.

‡ Such extortions and inſolence are now in a great meaſure prevented, by the precaution of having the whole rules and regulations of the ferry painted on a large board, and put up at Petty-cur inn: and, I believe, the landlord of that inn is now impowered ſummarily to decide all diſputes with the boatmen, &c.

Still nearer to Kirkcaldy, upon the beach, and almoſt in a line with the flood-mark, we met with the poor remains of an ancient fortalice of ſmall dimenſions; it is called Seafield Tower.

In this walk, the principal plants we obſerved were, Eupatorium cannabinum, (hemp agrimony;) Anagallis arvenſis, (common pimpernel,) in a field behind Seafield Tower; and Daucus carota, (wild carrot,) all along the ſhore; from the ſeeds of this plant, the common garden carrot is procured by cultivation.

We now traverſed the tedious town of Kirkcaldy; and, after dining at Wilſon's, reſolved to proceed northward. Immediately to the eaſt of the town we found an extenſive ruin, called the caſtle of Ravenſcraig, or Ranza. It is ſituated almoſt on a peninſula, the ſea waſhing three ſides of the rock on which it ſtands. The walls are between ſix and ſeven feet thick. My companion happening to thruſt his ſtick into a crevice, great numbers of winged inſects came forth, threatening vengeance. We at firſt took them for waſps, but afterwards recognized them to be the yellow-ſtripped ſtinging fly, (muſca tenax.)

We now paſſed through the village of Path-head, and made for the New-Inn. This is a very good houſe; however, conceiving ourſelves to be claſſed, by the waiters, on a level with ſome carters and carriers, (a miſtake which we might have rectified at once by calling for a "pint of Port,") we fooliſhly left it ſomewhat in dudgeon, and reſumed the road to Cupar. It ſoon fell quite dark, and we were glad to reconcile ourſelves to a ſmall *chaff* bed, in a trifling public houſe, two or three miles beyond New Inn. The houſe was new, and the furniture, &c. though homely, quite clean. We had tea, the making of which the landlady retained in her own hands, as is cuſtomary in moſt ſmall inns in Scotland. After all, the pedeſtrian, eſpecially when fatigued, will often find it more convenient to lodge at a ſecond-rate inn, the principal one generally meaſuring its attention and deference ſtrictly by the quality of the equipage. The moſt diſagreeable circumſtances at the former inns, is the pragmatical diſpoſition often diſcovered by the hoſt or hoſteſs, who will teaſe their gueſt till he inform them whence he has come, and whither he is bound.

In the morning we proceeded to Cupar. This we entered by an old bridge over the Eden. From the bridge the river has a fine appearance, gliding ſlowly, and over-hung by large willows, or *saughs*, as they are called, and other trees. Cupar, tho' the county-town of Fife, makes no great appearance. The ſtreets are ill paved and dirty; and, as there are no ſtreet-lamps of any kind, it muſt be a dreary place in a winter's evening. The inhabitants ſhould voluntarily aſſeſs themſelves to procure a clean and lighted pavement.

Upon leaving Cupar we ſtruck into the *old* road to St Andrews, which is ſhorter than the new one by ſeveral miles. On our right hand we ſoon found the caſtle of Dairſie, a large ruinous pile; in a ſheltered corner of which we were amuſed to obſerve, that a *cottar* family had eſtabliſhed itſelf. We approached St Andrews by the moor, as we were informed, in which Sharpe, the primate of Scotland, was murdered by aſſaſſins. In this moor, cloſe by the road-ſide, grew all the three ſpecies of heath indigenous to Scotland,—erica vulgaris, cinerea, and tetralix. The many ſpires and lofty ruins which now diſcloſed themſelves to our view, evinced the former magnificence of the metropolitan ſee.

In entering the city, our attention was drawn to an eccleſiaſtical ruin on the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet. We found

that

that it had been a chapel belonging to ſome order of friars. When we expreſſed a wiſh to ſee the interior, the people of the adjoining houſe very obligingly conducted us through their garden, and unlocked a door:—We beheld a ſcene which would have ſhocked the feelings, and roufed the fierceſt indignation, of Samuel Johnſon, but which raiſed no ferment in our cold preſbyterian blood; the chapel was converted into an outer ſtore-houſe for coals and potatoes. The Gothic arches are ſtill quite entire, and may ſupport the roof for centuries to come.

The venerable ruins of the great cathedral are ſtill ſufficient to manifeſt its former extent and grandeur. It was reduced, in a few days, nearly to its preſent deplorable condition, by the furious reforming zeal of Knox and his partizans, in 1559. Immediately adjacent ſtands the roofleſs chapel of St Regulus, or, when tranſlated, St Rule, with its high ſquare tower, a building of very great antiquity. It had lately undergone a complete repair, and may yet brave many luſtrums of future centuries.

Cloſe by the ſea-ſhore ſtands a remnant of the caſtle of St Andrews, the habitation once of Cardinal Bethune. The ſea ſeems here to have made conſiderable encroachment, part of the foundations of the caſtle being viſibly only at ebb-tide. The cypræa pediculus inhabits the rocks here, where they are waſhed by the ſea: this is the ſame ſhell which is commonly named, *John o'Groat's buck*, from its abounding at that point of Caithneſs.

We dined in a pretty good inn, on a table in the room ſtood a ſmall cheſt, with an inſcription bearing that it belonged to the "Company of *Golfers*",—a ſociety, we underſtood, of conſiderable antiquity.

On leaving St Andrews we paſſed through the *links* or downs, where *golf* is played. Shortly we came to a noble bridge thrown over the Eden, which immediately ſwells into a bay by reaſon of its junction with the ſea.

We reckoned on being able to reach Wood-haven, or *Dundee Water-ſide*, as it is often called, before night. But thick darkneſs and heavy rain overtook us, and we were literally *compelled* to ſeek ſhelter in the firſt cottage we could deſcry by the light glancing through its little window. It was the dwelling of a maſon, or bricklayer, who was very hoſpitable, inſtantly placing ſeats for us before a blazing fire, and comforting us with the news that we ſhould find a "good *public*", (or petty inn,) a very little way further on. This man's wife had, in childbed, completely loſt the power of motion, three years before; yet ſhe was reſigned and cheerful; ſhe was intelligent, and ſeemed ſincerely religious. The innocent cauſe of her misfortune was playing around: in telling us her ſtory, ſhe blamed it with ſome epithets of reproach; but in ſuch a tone as clearly indicated that ſhe conſidered its welfare as cheaply purchaſed even with the ſad loſs ſhe had ſuſtained.

The ſtorm having ſomewhat abated, we ſoon reached the "*public*." After regaling ourſelves with what cheer we could procure, we were ſhewn into a dormitory, (for chamber it could ſcarcely be called) containing two beds, reſembling two wooden preſſes. In one of theſe preſſes was already depoſited the body of a ploughman, and it was deſtined ſtill to receive another. We travellers were to occupy the other bed. Certainly all ſuch confined beds ſhould be univerſally diſcarded, as prejudicial to health and unfavourable to cleanlineſs. It was not without examination and heſitation, and after finding every thing tolerably clean, that we reſolved to enter our box. After having encountered a ſtorm, even ſuch ſhelter was ſweet. We had entire confidence

in

in the integrity and honour of our hoſt and his ploughboys, and gave ourſelves to ſleep, without any dread for our perſons or property. Happy Scotland! In many countries of Europe, bleſſed with a more genial ſoil, our preſent conduct would have juſtly ſubjected us to the imputation of folly and imprudence.

In the morning we walked to the ferry creek, but no boatmen could be found. In ſtrolling along the gravelly beach, we picked up ſeveral water-worn nodules of agate, but none of any conſiderable ſize. At length we were called on board, and were quickly wafted into the harbour of Dundee, the wind blowing freſh.

Dundee is a handſome town, with a commodious harbour, and very conſiderable trade. It has often been deſcribed, and I ſhall not dwell on it.

The principal objects that attract notice are the old tower, a very lofty building of the 12th century; and Dudhope Caſtle, a vaſt edifice of the 17th century, ſituated on a riſing ground to the northweſt of the town: this laſt was now converting into barracks. Churches and meeting-houſes of all kinds abound; and they ſeemed to be well attended (for it was Sunday.) Dundee has to boaſt of giving birth to Lord Loughborough, who has ſo long held the important office of Lord High Chancellor of England *; and Lord Duncan, who laſt year (11th October 1797) triumphed at Camperdown, will henceforth be numbered with pride among her ſons. Gordon's is a large inn, in the *main* ſtreet, but almoſt always a ſcene of hurry and confuſion.

We left Dundee at 5 P. M. intending to ſtop for the night at what is called the *Half-way houſe* on the road to Perth. Into this houſe, however, when we reached it, we could not even gain a paſſing admittance, far leſs lodgings: the fact is, that certain orders of travellers, and thoſe none of the pooreſt, greatly prefer the *entertainment for men and horſes* of theſe half-way houſes, on account of its economy, to the better accommodation and readier ſervice of the *head inns*. We were aſſured that, by proceeding a few miles further, we ſhould obtain a night's lodging. As the country was the richeſt and moſt beautiful we had ever ſeen, and now eſpecially, when gilded by the refulgence of the ſetting ſun, we proceeded onward with ſatisfaction. When we arrived at the next cottage with whitened windows (a ſure ſign in this country that whiſkey at leaſt may there be had) it was nearly dark; the family had retired to reſt, and were not at all diſpoſed to unbar their door. We were compelled, therefore, to jog on. It was a delightful evening in autumn,—clear and ſtill. Hitherto the road was cheery, from the numbers of youths and maidens, dreſſed out in their holiday clothes, who had prolonged their ſtay at church, and were now unwillingly returning home in different directions. As the night advanced, however, the road became ſolitary. We ſcarcely met a ſingle paſſenger. My friend, who loved poetry, and poſſeſſed an excellent memory, rouſed our ſpirits by occaſionally reciting aloud ſome beautiful paſſages from Addiſon and Thomſon, which to me had a moſt pleaſing effect. About 11 P. M. we were agreeably ſurpriſed with the diſtant view of a fine row of lamps running acroſs the Tay: it was Perth Bridge. We entered the firſt open inn beyond the bridge. It proved an excellent one, Wakefield's George Inn. The attendance was perhaps equal to that in the Hotels of Edinburgh.

17*th Sept.* 1798.—In the morning we

* He reſigned in 1801, and was immediately dignified with the title of Earl of Roſslyn.

we re-paſſed the bridge, and walked about two miles up the banks of the Tay to Scone. This was once the place where our Scottiſh kings were conſecrated and crowned. It is now the ſeat of the Earl of Mansfield, and ſeems to be neglected; but certainly no ſituation can be more beautiful or ſuſceptible of higher embelliſhment. Sedum telephium (orpine-ſtonecrop) grew common by the road ſide.

Perth, and its *inches*, or greens, have often been deſcribed. On the north inch we ſaw the Perthſhire militia at drill; a grateful ſight to a lover of his country, a militia having long been refuſed to Scotland. Having occaſion to call on Mr M. poſtmaſter, he politely accompanied us to Gowrie houſe, and pointed out the window from which king James called out treaſon! in that doubtful uproar which proved fatal to the Earl of Gowrie. Gowrie houſe is now the head-quarters of artillery for Scotland. Below the bridge there is a quay, on which a good deal of buſineſs is carried on. A veſſel of 320 tons burden had this ſummer been launched from the ſouth inch; but only ſloops, and ſmall craft, trade to Perth, there not being depth of water for large veſſels when laden.

We now proceeded about three miles down the ſouth bank of the Tay to Elcho caſtle, a fine ruin, the property of the Earl of Wemyſs, and which gives the title of Lord to his eldeſt ſon. From the battlements of this caſtle, which ſtands almoſt on the brink of the river, the view is inexpreſſibly rich: the whole Carſe of Gowrie, down to Dundee, expands towards the eaſt; the Tay, covered with many a white ſail, occupying the centre: on the oppoſite ſide of the river riſes Kinnoul hill, adorned by the finely-wooded ſeat of Lord Gray. We ſpent the reſt of the day at the farm-houſe of Elcho, where, being known to the family, we were moſt hoſpitably entertained. Here the harveſt was already nearly home, as was the caſe in a great part of the *Carſe*.

Sept. 18.—In the morning we proceeded through the pariſh of Rhynd to the Abernethy ferry acroſs the Earne. The ſoil of the lower part of Rhynd pariſh is a rich and very fine-grained clay, extending, of uniform quality, and without the intermixture of a ſtone, to a great depth. The Tay here receives the waters of the Earne, and the whole of this immenſe bed of clay is evidently a depoſite occaſioned by this junction, here aided by the regurgitation produced by the tides. This formation of fine alluvial ſoil is ſtill going on. The former tackſman of eaſt Rhynd, (a gentleman of uncommon enterprize and abilities) obſerving ſome patches of *sleetch* * beginning to emerge, had them planted with baſket willows, and they now form one of the moſt luxuriant oſier-holts in the country.

Abernethy, ſituated near the mouth of the Earne, is an ancient place, fallen into decay. It is ſaid to have been the Pictiſh capital †. It is remarkable for a very high tower of remote antiquity, generally aſcribed to the Picts. We traced the Glen of Abernethy to Strathmiglo, and ſoon afterwards reached Falkland to breakfaſt. In this higher tract of country, the harveſt had ſcarcely commenced.

We viſited the palace of Falkland, the favourite reſidence of James VI. It is now ruinous, except a ſmall portion, which ſerves (indifferently enough, I dare ſay) for the miniſter's manſe.

* Sludge.

† Thus Buchanan, hiſt. lib. i. "Qua Jerniam contingit, eſt Abrenethium, vetus Pictorum regia. Hic in Taum influit Jerna."

manſe. The roof of the chapel had been painted, many of the colours ſtill remaining. The deſk, or pulpit, alſo exiſts, but lies proſtrate on the floor.

All the wood-work is of oak, or *ake*, as it is here pronounced. From the battlements a very extenſive proſpect opens, extending from the village of Auchtermuchty to the town of Cupar-Fife.

Soon after leaving Falkland, we fell into the ſame road by which we had originally ſet out. The admirable machinery at Balbirnie coal-works had formerly eſcaped us. It deſerves a viſit.

We embarked at Pettycur on board one of the hoys called a *big boat*: the wind being contrary, we with difficulty *fetched* Leith harbour in two hours and a half.

To the Editor.

On the ABUSE *of the Words* ATHEIST *and* DEMOCRAT.

SIR,

THERE is not a more ſtriking diſtinction between the learned and the illiterate, or a more ſure criterion of a cultivated and liberal mind, than a proper uſe of language and a juſt application of the terms, which it affords, to the objects they were meant to denote. In common converſation, indeed, ſlight inaccuracies of ſpeech are frequently committed by all parties; and words, which in ſound or meaning bear ſome analogy to others, are ſubſtituted inſtead of the more appropriate expreſſions.

There are, however, ſome terms, which ſeem to be more particularly liable to abuſe, and which, by being indiſcriminately applied to men of very different characters and diſpoſitions, become by turns the inſtruments of juſt cenſure and of unmerited reproach. Of this deſcription are the terms *Atheiſt* and *Democrat*, which are laviſhed upon all, who ſwerve from orthodoxy in religion, or dare to call in queſtion the expediency of an ariſtocratical form of Government. How far the reproach, which the firſt of theſe terms is meant to convey, is deſerved, I ſhall not at preſent preſume to enquire; as I incline to the opinion, that few can be found, who are capable of reflection, and who have ſtudied the proofs of the exiſtence of a Deity with ſufficient attention, that ſtill adhere to the dogmatical creed of the Atheiſt. "The contemplative Atheiſt," as Lord Bacon very juſtly remarks," is "rare, a Diagoras, a Bion, a Lucian, "perhaps, and ſome others; and yet "they ſeem to be more than they are, "for that, all that impugn a re-"ceived religion, or ſuperſtition, are "by the adverſe part branded with "the name of Atheiſts." According to this mode of proceeding, Lord Bacon himſelf, and Sir Iſaac Newton, might be included in the ſame cenſure, becauſe the former doubted of ſome trivial points in the chriſtian religion, and the latter was not a ſtrict Trinitarian; and accordingly they have both been ſtigmatiſed as Atheiſts by thoſe who had taken partial views of their principles and conduct; although few men have been more diſtinguiſhed for true piety and devotion. The word *Atheiſt*, too, is often confounded with *Deiſt*; although no two words can have more oppoſite meanings. No perſon, however, who is not groſsly ignorant of the language which he ſpeaks, could ever be guilty of ſuch a miſtake, unleſs when actuated by a deſire of miſrepreſentation, or ſome other ſiniſter motive.

The word *Democrat*, on the other hand, has been ſubject to equal abuſe;

March 1804.

abuſe; and, when combined with the former, has, in the opinion of many, been held to denote every thing that is bad. Now the word *Democracy*, in its original ſenſe, is merely an expreſſion for that form of government in which the exerciſe of power reſides in the body of the people; a ſort of adminiſtration which has been often realiſed in ancient and in modern times, without producing any prejudicial effects. It is the cuſtom of the vulgar, however, to reaſon only from abuſes; and, as with them, no one poſſeſſes religion, who is not a fanatic; ſo any perſon who criticiſes the meaſures of an oligarchical miniſtry, or complains of the exertions of ariſtocratical power, is loaded with the epithet Democrat, or Republican, by way of opprobrium, becauſe ſome *ſoi-diſant* partiſans of liberty have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their arbitrary and unprincipled proceedings.

All opinions on ſpeculative ſubjects ſhould be free and unreſtrained, (becauſe no man is the arbiter of another's thoughts,) as long as they do not lead to improper actions and tend to diſturb the welfare or diſſolve the union of civil ſociety. It is, therefore, a matter of regret, that undue exertion of authority in matters of opinion ſhould ſo often deſtroy the peace of deſerving individuals, and blaſt their hopes, and overturn their proſpects of future advancement, by ſacrificing their reputation to the narrow views and illiberal ſentiments of the multitude. *H.*

Edinburgh, Feb. 15, 1804.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN the number of your Magazine for January laſt, it is inquired, "Why the lower part of the flame of a candle is blue, the part immediately above the wick of a browniſh colour, and the upper part of that colour, which is denominated from flame?" The following anſwer ſeems to me to explain theſe phenomena ſatisfactorily:—It appears that the blue flame at the bottom is the inflammable ſubſtance combined with the ſmalleſt quantity of oxygen, by which flame can be produced; and that combining with a larger quantity, the yellow flame is formed. That there is a larger quanity of oxygen ſpent in the formation of the yellow than of the blue flame, appears from the comparative heat of the two; for we know, that the heat in combuſtion is produced by the caloric of the the oxygen, being diſengaged by its union with the inflammable body: the more oxygen, then, that is attracted, the greater quantity of heat will be evolved. The ſmall degree of heat in the blue flame is ſhown, by holding a piece of paper horizontally above the flame of the candle, ſo as merely to ſet it on fire; a blue flame appears at firſt on the under ſide, which, after remaining for ſome time, at length becomes yellow, and then immediately conſumes the paper. If there had been much heat in blue flame, the paper would have been immediately conſumed; whereas it remains for ſome time without being much affected by it, till at length the yellow flame being formed, more caloric is given out, and the paper is conſumed.

The browniſh colour above the wick appears to be the carbon, which is evolved, and its diſappearance is owing to its becoming red-hot.

All ſubſtances during combuſtion obſerve the ſame appearances, and the ſame explanation applies to them all. *M.*

On the GUTTURAL PRONUNCIATION *of the letter* R.

BY the Burr, I mean that peculiar, remarkable, guttural manner of pronouncing the letter R, which prevails in the northern diſtricts of England, and particularly in Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne and its neighbourhood. I do not recollect, that any of the hiſtorians of Northumberland, or Durham, or even Mr Brand, either in his hiſtory of Newcaſtle, or in his new edition of Burn's Popular Antiquities, have any where adverted to this characteriſtical and ſtriking peculiarity of ſpeech. After no common pains in inquiring into the antiquity and extent of the burr, as here defined, all that I have been able to collect is as follows :—

Dr Stukely is the firſt, and indeed almoſt the only author, who mentions any peculiarity of ſpeech as characteriſtical of the people of Newcaſtle. They ſpeak, he ſays, very broad, ſo that as "one walks the ſtreet, one can hardly underſtand the common people; and are apt to fancy one's ſelf in a foreign country." Iter Boreale, p. 65. This deſcription is ſo vague, and ſo little expreſſive of the burr in particular, that the ſame account might have been given, with equal propriety, of the ſpeech of the common people of Carliſle, Edinburgh, or Aberdeen. It ſeems to be much more accurately characteriſed in the following deſcription of the "Langages of the Northumbres, and ſpecyally at York," by a very ancient writer : "Some uſe ſtraunge wlaffynge, chythrynge, harryng, garryng, and gryſbytynge, and their ſpeche is ſo ſharpe, ſlyttynge, frotynge, and unſhape, that we ſothern men may unneth underſtand the langage." Trevisa's Tranſlat. of Higden's Polichronichon, lib. I. cap. 59. This, indeed, is not expreſsly applied to the burr : but if it had, it muſt have been owned to have been no very unapt deſcription of it. If this was the kind of ſpeaking alluded to, it muſt then have extended much farther than it now does ; and eſpecially to York, where, however, it is not now more common than it is elſewhere. At preſent, though not abſolutely confined to the limits of the county of Northumberland, it prevails elſewhere in thoſe diſtricts only of other counties that are contiguous to Northumberland. Its head-quarters are certainly at Newcaſtle. At North Shields, it is ſuppoſed to be ſtronger than it is even at the oppoſite ſide of the river, at South Shields : yet, in general, it ſeems to thrive beſt on the banks of the Tyne, and among manufacturers. At Berwick-upon-Tweed, the dialect is not only broader ; but the burr ſtronger than it is in any of the circumjacent country diſtricts : yet beyond Berwick, where Scotland begins, the burr ſeems to ceaſe. To this, however, there is one pretty ſtriking exception, in a village near Annan, of the name of Stokes, where this guttural pronunciation is remarkably prevalent. Another occurs in Leiceſterſhire. Fuller gives the following curious account reſpecting this burr : "There is a village in this county," (viz. Leiceſterſhire,) "named Charlton, ſirnamed Curlie, now called Carlton-Curlew, lying in the Hundred of Gartry, and giving the title of Baron to the Boyle family ; and all that are born therein, have an harſh and rattling kind of ſpeech, uttering their words with much difficulty and wharling in the throat ; and cannot well pronounce the letter R. Surely this proceedeth not from any natural imperfection in the parents, (whence, probably, the tribual liſping of the Ephraimites, ſee Judges xii. 16. did ariſe,) becauſe their

their children, born in other places, are not hurt with that infirmity. Rather it is to be imputed to ſome occult quality in the elements of that place. Thus, a learned author, (Boolin in Meth. Hiſt. cap. 5.) informeth us, that ſome familiés at Labloin, in Guyen, in France, do naturally ſtut and ſtammer; as for the inability diſtinctly to pronounce R, it is a catching diſeaſe in other countries. I knew an Eſſex man, as great a ſcholar as any in our age, (viz. Mr James Mede,) who could not for his life, utter Carolus, Rex Britanniæ, without ſtammering: the beſt was, the King had from him in his hearty prayers, what he wanted in his plain-pronunciation. My father hath told me, that in his time, a fellow of Trinity College, probably a native of Charleton, ſenſible of his own imperfection herein, made a ſpeech of competent length, with ſelect words, both to his mouth and for his matter, without any R therein, ſto ſhew that men may ſpeak without being beholding to the Dog's letter." Fuller's Worthies. Part II. p. 126. Both Biſhop Gibſon, and the ſtill later editor of Cambden, aſſure their readers, that the preſent inhabitants of this place, neither have this defect of ſpeech, nor any other, to their knowledge. See Gough's Cambden's Britannia, vol ii. p. 193., and the Biblioth. Topogr. vol. vii. p. 437. Major Ouſeley, in his Perſian Miſcellanies, accounting for the river Terr, which in Perſian ſignifies an arrow, ſuppoſes that, in addition to their inſertion of their common termination of the nominative caſe, the Greeks alſo inſerted the gamma, Τιγρ, to avoid what they deemed a barbarous ſound, ariſing from the probable gutturality of pronunciation with which the Perſians uttered the letter R. See Britiſh Critic for January 1796, p. 7. Hiſtorical evidence on the point ſeems to be unattainable; but tradition has conſtantly affirmed, that this now particular mode of ſpeaking was brought hither by the Danes. And, "Un long Souvenir, le Sonvenir des Hommes eſt bien quelque Choſe: Je fuis grand cas de ces Traditions antiques conſervies cherement par une ſuite de Generations." Lettres ſur l'Atlantide de Platon, par M. Bailly, Lettre xi. p. 16. The original country of our Anglo-Saxon anceſtors is well known to have been chiefly in the Cimbric Cherſoneſe; *i. e.* in Jutland, Angelen, and as belonging to the crown of Denmark. Gutturality is a characteriſtical trait in all the languages of the north; and was, and is ſo, even peculiarly in the old Runic and modern Daniſh. Aiming at ſtrength and forcible expreſſions more than mere harmony, they ſtudied and preferred ſonorous terms: "eo quod magna pars ſuavitatis ſoni exiis dependeat." Olai Wormii, appendix Literaturæ Runicæ, p. 167. Some have imagined, that this term, (of which there appears to be no correſponding one in any of the northern languages,) is indigenous and modern, as though it were meant to reproach thoſe who ſpeak gutturally with having a burr, or the rough fruit of the bur-dock, in their throats: what may ſeem to render this conjecture ſomewhat more probable is, that the ſame peculiarity is not unfrequently called the crab; I imagine, from the peculiar gutturality of that word, or the no leſs peculiar harſhneſs of the fruit. But tho' I have never ſeen the term metaphorically uſed, except in Auſonius, where yet it has no reference to language, I am perſuaded that the word burr has been adopted from a Latin term in uſe in the middle ages, *Burrus*, denoting a coarſe rough kind of cloth, ſaid to have been called Burel in England, (ſee Urry's Gloſſary to Chaucer,) which I apprehendto have been ſimilar to what has ſince been called Hards, Hardings, or Harns; and

which

which got its name, as is ſuppoſed, either from its being uſed, or worn chiefly by boors, or country people: or from its being a brown or reddiſh colour; from the Greek πυῤῥος. This idea certainly accords well with the opinion, that the burr, as denoting a peculiarity of ſpeech, is of Daniſh origin; that the name was given to it by way of reproach; and that red hair, though claſſical, has long ceaſed to be regarded as a beauty in this kingdom: chiefly, I believe, from its having been Daniſh; againſt which nation ſtrong prejudices were long cheriſhed, on account of their hoſtile incurſions. From the ſuppoſed peculiarly harſh and grating tone of this burr, the vulgar, in ſome of the neighbouring places, and particularly near Barnard Caſtle, call a rattle, or that clattering kind of whirlagig put up in cherry trees to frighten birds, a Burr. *E.*

NOTE *of the* DIFFERENT PRICES *of* GRAIN *at different Times in* SCOTLAND.

1435. WHEAT, 7s. Scots per boll; malt, 4s.; meal, 3s. and 8 pence. 1453, The ale ordered to be ſold at 8 pennies per gallon. 1475, The boll of wheat 7 pence. 1478, Ale at the higheſt 12 pennies per gallon. Wheat bread of 12 ounces, 1 pennie, that is half a bodle. 1495, September the 9th, the town taxed 100l. to be given in propyne to the king. 1507, The beſt mutton bulk 2 ſhillings and 8 pennies Scots. 1508, The ſalmon barrel 55s. Scots. 1517, One boll of wheat 12 ſhillings Scots. 1522, Sir John Cumming paid the organiſt's fee 20 merks. Beſt mutton bulk 8s. Scots; beſt ale 8 pennies the gallon. 1523, Lambs 20 pennies each. 1526, Ale 16 pennies the gallon. 1527, The tun of wine 20l. Scots. 1528, Oat loaf of 16 ounces one pennie, that is half a bodle as long as the meal holds at 16s. per boll. 1531, Sheep tallow 6s. Scots the ſtone. Noutts tallow 5s. the ſtone. 1532, July 10th bear was 22 Shillings Scots per boll. 1545, Wine red and white 14 pennies the pint. 1547, The beſt mutton bulk half a merk; ſheep tallow 10s. Scots per ſtone. Nout's tallow 8s. Scots the ſtone; wine at 16l. the tun, to be ſold at 8 pence the pint; 20l. the tun, to be ſold at 10 pennies the pint; 24l. the tun, to be ſold at 12 pence the pint. 1550, Ale 2 pennies the gallon; the beſt mutton bulk 7 ſhillings. 1588, Pitſcothy writes that there was ſo bad a crop in Scotland, that meal ran up to 18l. Scots the boll. 1634, The victual was at 16 merks a boll. 1637, There was no bear meal nor bear ſtraw ſold at Elgin 6th July. In the end of the 16th century, proviſions had riſen much in their prices above what they had been at the beginning of it, and in the 14th and 15th century, as appears from the following authentic inſtructions, being the conformed teſtament of Mrs Katharine Grant, ſpouſe to Walter Baird of Ordenknivs; ſhe was daughter to Grant of Baddendalloch, brother to the Laird of Grant, firſt married to Alexander Leſlie of Tommives, to whom ſhe had 3 ſons and 4 daughters, and next to Ordenknivs, to whom ſhe had only one daughter, Lillias Baird, married in 1578 to Gilbert Baird of Auchmeden, to whom ſhe had 32 ſons and daughters. Kathren Grant was an active clever woman, and held at the ſame time ſeveral farms in different places, at a good diſtance from each other. Her teſtament is dated at Banff 15 March 1591, and in it the following articles are ſpecified and valued: 8 plough oxen valued at 10 merks each; 8 work-horſes at 28 merks each; in Bankhead, 24 milch-cows at 5l. each; 7 two-year old ſteers

ſteers at 40 pennies each; 5 four-year old ſteers at 5l. each; 4 ſcore ewes with lamb, at 20 pennies each the ewe and lamb; 54 bolls oats at 20 pennies the boll; ſown 2 bolls wheat eſtimated at 6, valued at 3l. the boll. In Dallachy, ſown 30 bolls oats, eſtimated at 30, valued at 20 pennies a boll; 26 bolls oats at 20 pennies a boll; 3 bolls wheat at 3l. per boll; 3 bolls ditto at 7l. per boll. In Achnachie and the ley, 42 one-year old ſheep at one merk each; 20 rams, nine ewes and lambs, 23 one-year old wedders, 20 old ewes all at 20 pennies each; 3 year-old oxen at 50 pennies each.

The Rents of the Biſhop of Aberdeen, 1376.

Money, 1653l. 16s. 9d. Scots; 3 chalders, 8 bolls wheat; 35 chalders, 8 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks and a half of bear; 24 chalders, 4 bolls, 2 firlots meal; 8 chalders, 2 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks oats; 46 marts; 141 mutton; 65 dozen and a half capons; 17 ſwine; 12 boxes and 10 barrels ſalmon; 119 dozen poultry; 55 geeſe; 19 dozen muirfowl.

The Prices of the above dues.

Wheat 1l. per boll; bear and meal 10s. per boll; oats 5s. per boll; marts 1l. 10s.; geeſe 1s. per piece; ſalmon 4l. per barrel; wedders 5s.; poultry 4s. per dozen; ſwine 7s. to 10s. each; muirfowl 4s. per dozen; capons 5s. per dozen.

N. B. The above prices are all in *Scots* money*.

On Snuff-takers.

Mr Editor,

I AM one of thoſe men to whom nature has given no ſmall ſhare of ſenſibility. I am not about to tell you, that I am one of ſuperior moral feeling, or poſſeſſed of exquiſitely refined taſte in works of ſcience or of art; but ſimply to ſtate to you, that I have much acuteneſs of the organs of ſmell. Stimuli, applied to this part of my conformation, act with peculiar efficacy; and this delicacy of organization is productive frequently of very diſagreeable conſequences.

You will have no difficulty in conceiving, with ſuch a noſe as this, in ſuch a town as yours, how frequently cauſes of higheſt diſtreſs will occur; and, were I to expatiate on the various annoyances I meet with in my peregrinations thro' your ſtreets, "I could a tale unfold, whoſe noxious words would harrow up the noſe," &c.

But theſe are annoyances defended by the bulwarks of habit and of profit, and directed againſt ſuch a defence, the weapons, which delicacy and cleanlineſs furniſh, would fall blunted and ineffectual. There can be no doubt, that, on a fair review of the good and evil which chequers human life, our ſenſes, under common circumſtances, convey to us much more of pleaſure than of pain. But it would admit of doubt, whether, to a man deſtined to ſpend his whole exiſtence in this city, a *noſe*, eſpecially a noſe of conſiderable ſenſibility, is a a bleſſing, or a curſe.

I leave it, however, to a more potent arm, to lay the axe to the root of this great and flagrant evil, and ſhall only attempt to apply the pruning knife to one ſmall branch of the ſenſe-offending evils.

I am come a ſtranger into your land, to drink a little of that knowledge which flows ſo copiouſly in the different ſtreams of your illuſtrious college. I attend ſome of the claſſes; and in an hour, when I was diſcharging this pleaſant duty with all the aſſiduity that an eager deſire for information could command, I was ſuddenly ſeized with the moſt violent

* Extracted from the Aberdeen Records.

violent convulſions,—convulſions, that not only diſtracted mental attention, but ſhook my bodily frame to its centre. This violent emotion I found was occaſioned by the effluvia from a ſnuff-box, which a *very young man*, (inſtead of attending to the buſineſs of the claſs,) was circulating with great good nature all around him. Of courſe, every one in the neighbourhood, willing or unwilling, was obliged to admit into his noſtrils, a portion of this very diffuſible, and to ſome, very unpleaſant, ſtimulus.

This was not the worſt part of the buſineſs; as ſoon as the gentleman had given his noſe as much of the contents of the box as it was inclined to receive, he pulled out a pocket handkerchief, the hues and ſcents of which it would beggar the powers of deſcription to detail. From its colour and effluvia, it might have ſerved a family of ſnuff-takers thro' every generation, from the firſt invention of ſnuff down to the preſent day.

It appears, that in the economy of ſnuff-taking, a handkerchief of this kind is neceſſary, in the ſame way as a *jack-plane* is to a joiner for *rough-dreſſing*; and then comes a clean white cambric handkerchief to finiſh off the operation. That a ſenſible noſe can bear to be ſerved by officers of ſuch different qualities and pretenſions is an enigma, which muſt be referred for explanation to the power of habit, which reconciles even to apparent contradictions.

I once knew a gentleman, a great ſnuff-taker, whoſe waiſtcoat pocket was his ſnuff-box: now this I conceive to be a more liberal mode of diſpoſing of this article than the common one, as it conſtitutes only a perſonal fixed nuiſance, which you may eſcape by keeping out of its neighbourhood; whereas the moving ſocial ſnuff-box may reach you, however cautiouſly you take your ſtation.

To the ſnuff-taking fair I would obſerve, that I have ſeen cheeks, that might emulate the Parian marble and the roſe of Damaſcus, conjoined to the lip and noſe of an Egyptian mummy. From ſuch a lip as this, *pure* pleaſure never can be extracted; and ſurely this is one mode of marring the "human face divine."

Every man's houſe, Mr Editor, is his caſtle. At home he may take as much ſnuff as he pleaſes. I am not interfering in this buſineſs, beyond the intereſt the public has in it, but againſt the admiſſion of open ſnuff-boxes into public rooms I muſt enter my ſolemn proteſt. It is an unjuſtifiable, and a cruel proceeding. If a man cannot keep his noſe in good humour, without ſnuff, for the time that he muſt appear in public, he is bound to provide himſelf with a box, whoſe lid or opening exactly fits the capacity of his noſtrils. By ſuch a contrivance, he will avoid much of the unjuſt miſchief he will otherwiſe commit: he may take the whole of the effluvia, ſo diſagreeable to many, into his own noſe; and not, like Pandora, with a miſchievous diſregard to general conſequences, diffuſe the convulſion-exciting contents indiſcriminately into the world around him.

Yours, &c.

M. ANTI TABAC.

On the BAD EFFECTS *of* DESULTORY READING.

THERE are few poſitions more frequently inculcated by writers on morality, or indeed better underſtood by the world in general, than the neceſſity of ſome object of regular and earneſt purſuit to the healthful condition of the mind, and to the attainment of that meaſure of enjoyment

enjoyment which human life is capable of affording. But, though the principle itſelf has been amply explained, there are, perhaps, ſome of its ſubordinate applications which ſtill admit of being enforced and illuſtrated. Among ſubjects of this kind we may rank the proper uſe of literature, in ſo far as it is attended to, merely for the ſake of amuſement and inſtruction, and is not profeſſionally purſued with a view to fame or emolument. The generality of thoſe who conſider literature in this light, make it a rule to avoid all inquiries of an abſtruſe and difficult nature. They are uſually perſons engaged in active employments, who find an agreeable relaxation from buſineſs, in thoſe lighter compoſitions, which gratify taſte and curioſity, without requiring any fatiguing efforts of attention. As their leiſure appears to them too ſmall to admit the hope of attaining eminence in the learned world; they think that it would be uſeleſs and unwiſe to haraſs themſelves with ſyſtematical ſtudies, or to waſte that time in claſſical or ſcientific purſuits, which they conceive to be better employed in fitting the mind for converſation, by the acquiſition of general knowledge.

With reſpect to the ultimate object which theſe perſons propoſe to themſelves, it is, perhaps, not quite ſo certain as they imagine, that their method is the moſt likely way to attain it. There are ſome accompliſhments which are not to be reached by a direct purſuit; and excellence in converſation ſeems rather to be the reſult of an equal and enlightened cultivation of all the faculties of the mind, than of diligence purpoſely applied to the art itſelf, which will oftner be found to produce affectation and verboſity, than propriety and true elegance. Experience informs us, that thoſe who have made a talent for converſation the ſummit of their literary ambition, have rarely ſucceeded in an eminent degree. The reaſon probably is, that they have fixed their view excluſively on the mere exterior requiſites; forgetting that ſound judgement and ſubſtantial information form the baſis of all that is graceful and attractive in diſcourſe and manner. We muſt firſt impart firmneſs and ſolidity to the ſubſtance, before we can poliſh the ſurface to an exquiſite degree of brilliancy. Even the art of trifling agreeably, eaſy as it may appear, will never be found but in thoſe who poſſeſs the power of converſing with ability when occaſion offers.

I am inclined alſo to think, that their ſyſtem is not leſs erroneous with regard to pleaſure or amuſement; and I am fully convinced, that the ſtudent, whoſe chief object is truth, and whoſe motive is the diſintereſted love of ſcience, enjoys from his purſuits more varied and exquiſite gratifications, than even they with whom amuſement is the principal end of reading. One great conſequence of this ſeems to be, the pleaſure which the mind takes in the progreſſion of its own ideas, when that progreſſion can be marked and valued by any ſenſible ſtandard. There is, in the human mind, an inherent love of order and completeneſs, which, independently of all views of advantage, derives enjoyment from the execution of plans and contrivances, from the adaptation of means to an end, and of parts to the whole; and from the gradual advancement of an object towards the perfection of its nature. The man who has a favourite ſcience, which he cultivates with a view to make himſelf maſter of it, feels an intereſt and an ardour in his ſtudies, of which the literary lounger can have no adequate conception. He has an object before him, which awakens his attention when otherwiſe it would be languid and ſluggiſh; he feels the full value and advantage

vantage of every ſtep which he takes, and he looks forward, with the animation of hope, to the period when his labours will be crowned with a definite acquiſition.

It is evident, therefore, that indolent and luxurious readers, (if the phraſe will be allowed,) do in fact defeat their own purpoſe, and forego all the moſt vivid delights of literature. It is an old, and a well-founded obſervation, that pleaſure is never ſo apt to be miſſed as when it is expreſsly ſought after. It is often enjoyed in greateſt perfection when the mind is filled with other objects, and has leiſure only now and then, by a ſide glance, as it were, to advert to its own feelings. This remark applies with peculiar propriety to literary purſuits, the direct pleaſures of which, ariſing from the gratifications of taſte and the perception of truth, are, perhaps, of inferior value to the indirect and reflected ones that reſult from the ſenſe of intellectual improvement, and the ſelf-applauding conſciouſneſs of vigorous exertion. Now, the reader, whoſe practice it is to turn over the leaves of every new book he takes up, in queſt of entertaining paſſages, with which, to ſatisfy the cravings of his reſtleſs and impatient curioſity, cannot but injure his own gratification in both theſe points of view. To the laſt-mentioned feelings he is indeed almoſt an entire ſtranger. His ſenſations muſt uſually be of an oppoſite kind, and partake more of remorſe for miſpent time, than of the moral ſatisfaction ariſing from uſeful induſtry. As to the pleaſures of taſte, it is clear that the more delicate and refined beauties, which conſtitute the charm of elegant writing, will eſcape in this mode of peruſal. One of its principal graces, the muſical flow of words and varied harmony of periods, will be greatly impaired, at leaſt, if not wholly deſtroyed; for, without the compoſition is regularly and deliberately brought under the eye, ſo that the audible impreſſions aſſociated with the words have time to connect themſelves in the mind with their viſible forms, there can be no adequate perception of the melody of language.

It is no leſs obvious, that a reader of this claſs never can enjoy that calm ſatisfaction which reſults from the full and undiſturbed acquiſition of truth, either theoretical or practical. In all the ideas he receives from books, he is conſcious of an imperfection, which daſhes his pleaſure with a foreboding that they will not long remain his. The tumult of expectation, and not the tranquillity of poſſeſſion, conſtitutes the ordinary ſtate of his mind. But though his ſtudies are thus without fruit, it would be a great miſtake to call him indolent. In reality, that painful and overſtretched poſture of the mind, which ariſes from its graſping at more than it can hold, is the moſt laborious and fatiguing in which it can be placed. Like the ſtrain which a workman receives from miſſing his blow, it is more exhauſting than ſucceſsful exertion. Such a perſon has all the fatigue of labour, without any of the rewards of induſtry. After two or three hours ſpent in the "ſtrenuous idleneſs" of curſory reading, he riſes with his eyes dazzled, his head giddy, and his mind confuſed with a multitude of intermingled images and ideas, not one of which, he is ſenſible, has made that diſtinct and ſingle impreſſion which is neceſſary to permanent remembrance.

We ſometimes meet with perſons who avow the practice I have deſcribed, and who defend themſelves, by ſaying that they read once for amuſement, and a ſecond time for inſtruction. It may be reaſonably doubted, however, whether they are capable of adhering to a rule, the due obſervance of which ſeems to require more energy of ſelf-command than uſually belongs to characters of their claſs. The

deſire of information muſt be powerful indeed, before it can impell us to the regular peruſal of a book, after the gloſs of novelty has been worn off, and the edge of curioſity blunted, by a fruitleſs anticipation of its contents. In general, it may be feared, that readers of this deſcription will be ſatisfied with obſerving the *manner* of a writer, and will leave his *matter* to ſtudents of a more robuſt frame of mind. Such a peruſal will at beſt be liſtleſs and unproductive; for it is wonderful how much the pleaſure of novelty and the freſh and unimpaired reliſh of the beauties of compoſition, contribute to deepen the impreſſion of the ſentiment of a work. The pleaſure of reading cannot be ſeparated from its uſeful purpoſe; nor ſhould we attempt to diſjoin two things which have ſuch a manifeſt utility in being blended together.

I am aware of a ſeeming objection to this doctrine, of great authority, in the well-known aphoriſm of Bacon, that "ſome books are to be taſted, others to be ſwallowed, and ſome few to be chewed and digeſted." It is neceſſary to remark, however, that this precept applies only to a claſs of readers, which is elevated far above the mark of my obſervations. By pre-ſuppoſing the power of judicious ſelection, it implies a maturity of intellect in thoſe to whom it is addreſſed, which is never the reſult but of long eſtabliſhed habits of accurate and perſevering thinking. To minds of this order, it would certainly be a ſervile and uſeleſs drudgery, to be obliged to travel regularly thro' every book which chance or curioſity might lead them to examine. Such perſons are entitled to uſe more ſummary methods of coming at an author's ideas, and may ſafely diſregard all that introductory and connecting matter which conſtitutes the plan of a literary performance. But it is otherwiſe with ordinary readers, who have not to be trained to ſyſtematical ſtudies. To ſuch, the mode of *taſting* books, if extenſively adopted, muſt prove detrimental in every point of view. The advantage which *they* receive from reading, conſiſts leſs in the knowledge they require, than in the exerciſe and diſcipline derived from following a regular and well-connected chain of thought. When, therefore, they are led by the example of their ſuperiors to deſpiſe and neglect methodical ſtudy, they forfeit the moſt ſubſtantial benefit which they are capable of receiving from the productions of literature.

But the conſequences of careleſs and indiſcriminate reading are not confined to the merely negative evils of loſs of pleaſure and improvement. On the contrary, this practice, by weakening the power of attention, has a poſitive and not inconſiderable tendency to enervate the mind. Its effects on the moral ſyſtem are not leſs prejudicial. When carried to a great exceſs, it produces an inſatiable craving for amuſement, and an effeminate averſion to labour; and theſe evil habits extending themſelves beyond the occaſions which gave them birth, are often the concealed cauſes of much unhappineſs and miſconduct in active life. The progreſs of debilitation firſt diſplays itſelf in the choice of books, and is curiouſly marked in the hiſtory of ſome individuals. I have known ſeveral ſtudents, who, in the courſe of a few years, have gradually ſunk from mathematics to philoſophy, from philoſophy to hiſtory, from hiſtory to voyages and travels, and from thence to reviews, pamphlets, and novels, the gulph which finally receives all literary idlers, and from which there is hardly any poſſibility of return. It is alſo worthy of remark, that caprice and irreſolution, the two moſt unfailing indications of a weak unſteady mind, are to a ſingular degree foſtered and cheriſhed by the unre-

ſtrained

ſtrained indulgence of the literary appetite. Nothing is more uſual than to behold a *great reader*, in the midſt of a collection of books, taking down and replacing volume after volume, chooſing and rejecting with the moſt melancholy indeciſion; till, after much time waſted in deliberation, he is obliged at laſt to make his election at random, from the mere inability of finding a motive to preference. I am perſuaded it would be a great relief to ſuch perſons, if they were to follow the example of a lady of my acquaintance, who, on lately becoming a ſubſcriber to a circulating library in a country town, judiciouſly began at No. 1. magnanimouſly declaring her reſolution to read onwards in regular progreſſion till ſhe finiſhed the catalogue.

It muſt, however, be confeſſed, that in the preſent ſtate of learning, when curioſity is ſtimulated in ſo many different ways by the rapid circulation of literary intelligence, it is ſcarcely poſſible to avoid looking into a greater number and variety of books, than a juſt and philoſophical regulation of the mind would allow. As the evil, therefore, cannot be wholly removed, we ſhould endeavour to apply a remedy capable of counteracting its effects; and no means can be conceived ſo efficient for this purpoſe, as a faithful attachment to ſome one ſcience, or general ſubject of inquiry, capable of intereſting the mind in its developement, and requiring ſuch cloſeneſs and continuity of attention as to give vigorous employment to the faculties. The choice of a ſubject may be ſafely left to the ſtudent's own taſte; no more being neceſſary than that it ſhould be general, and ſuſceptible of reaſoning. There is ſomething in the thorough inveſtigation of any general ſubject, which gives the mind a larger compaſs of ideas, and a greater power of combination, than can poſſibly be derived from the ſtudy of mere details. No ſcience can be truly underſtood, without obſerving, and being in the habit of applying, thoſe principles and analogies which extend through every part of it, and compoſe the ſkeleton of the fabric. A mind that has once undergone this diſcipline, has ever after a facility at ſeizing the outline, and extracting the eſſence of a compoſition, which conſtitutes the great diſtinction betwixt the philoſopher and the mere man of reading.

To the Editor.

On the CHARACTER *of* ALEXANDER *the* GREAT.

SIR,

SOME time ſince I had the pleaſure of viewing a very fine collection of pictures, and among the reſt, a beautiful piece, repreſenting Alexander and Epheſtion in the tent of Darius, and the family of that unfortunate monarch at his feet, with this inſcription, HOC EST VINCERE. This action of Alexander, has been conſidered as truly admirable, and an evident proof both of his continence and greatneſs of ſoul. But I muſt own, I never could ſee any reaſon for extolling the conduct of Alexander in this particular. What! becauſe this conqueror, after deſtroying the Perſian Empire, and being the cauſe of the ſhocking cataſtrophe of Darius, and conſequently of all the miſery of his mother, conſort, and daughters; becauſe *he* did not complete their miſery by the moſt inhuman uſe of the power which his unjuſt conqueſts had put into his hands; becauſe he did not puſh his victory to the utmoſt exceſs of barbarity and wickedneſs, by offering violence, the moſt horrible of all injuries, to

the

the greateſt princeſſes then in the world; becauſe, in ſhort, he did not ſeize them like a ſatyr, inflamed by the fury of luſt, the moment he entered the tent; muſt he be complimented with the moſt admirable continence?

In fact, they would certainly impoſe upon our reaſon, who endeavour to recommend this action to us as an inſtance of extraordinary ſelf denial. There was no need of being an Alexander, in order to enable any one to conquer his paſſion on ſuch an occaſion. The meaneſt ſoldier, nay, the vileſt ruffian in his army, would have done as much in the ſame circumſtances; that is, inſtead of offering violence to thoſe unfortunate princeſſes, have done all in his power to alleviate their calamities. I will venture once more to affirm it, there is nothing heroic, nothing worthy of admiration, or even that demands our attention, in Alexander's conduct. Confident I am, that ſuch behaviour in any private man would not have been taken notice of as any thing extraordinary; ſo true is it, that the bulk of mankind, ſuffering themſelves to be dazzled by the ſplendour of a throne, are inclinable to think every thing done or ſaid by princes grand, eſpecially when the ſuperb title of ſovereign is enhanced by that of conqueror. And I cannot help obſerving, how ſhamefully thoſe who have written panegyrics on the continence of Alexander, have concealed, paſſed over in ſilence, or ſtudiouſly and artfully palliated, his enormous vice, in order to diſplay this one ſmall branch of virtue; to which, in reality, he had no pretenſion; witneſs his Bagoas; witneſs his Thais, for whom he laid in aſhes the nobleſt city of the eaſt. In fact, a monarch who plunged himſelf into the loweſt debaucheries: one ſo abandoned to the love of wine; and who, when inflamed by drinking, was capable of ſacrificing his beſt friends with his own hand; a monarch who could, even in cold blood, aſſaſſinate or expoſe to the cruelleſt torments, his moſt able generals; even thoſe to whom he chiefly owed his victories; a monarch, in fine, who, without any plauſible pretence to conceal his ambition, ran about the world like a madman, ſpreading death and terror all around him; deluging the earth with human blood, exterminating hundreds of nations, or reducing them to the moſt unſufferable ſlavery and miſery;—does ſuch a monarch merit the leaſt applauſe, even though he ſhould, once in his life, have given ſome faint tokens of moderation; or rather, becauſe he did not proceed to the utmoſt exceſs of brutality, in a caſe that muſt have moved compaſſion in the moſt hardened, the moſt callous heart? Nay, is it not an inſult on the common ſenſe of mankind, to exhibit ſuch a monarch to them as a pattern of generoſity, temperance, and ſelf-reſtraint; eſpecially as it may be proved, and I think I have ſufficiently done it, that his celebrated continence has no foundation in truth or fact?

How amiable, on the contrary, is the character of that ſovereign, who, inſtead of heaping miſeries on the human race, labours to procure the happineſs of all mankind; who never draws the ſword but to defend the rights of his people, and chaſtiſe the ambitious tyrants of the earth; who uſes every method to obtain juſtice before he ſtrikes the blow; and, in the midſt of triumphs, mourns for the afflictions which war ſpreads over different countries; who is truly a father to his people, a friend to thoſe who tread the paths of virtue, and an enemy to ſuch only as are enemies to goodneſs, and ſacrifice to their own ambitious projects the happineſs and repoſe of their fellow-creatures. Such a ſovereign deſerves the applauſes of every perſon who is a friend to mankind; and that ſuch

a one now fills the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, the inhabitants of theſe kingdoms well know from happy experience. I am, Sir, your conſtant reader, NERTAI.

Heriot Row, March 1804.

To the Editor.

DEFENCE *of the* LINNÆAN NOMENCLATURE *in the laſt* EDITION *of* SIBBALD'S FIFE *.

SIR,

IN the Scots Magazine for October 1803, page 692, are given certain remarks on the nomenclature of ſome of the plants in the new edition of Sibbald's hiſtory of Fife, which cannot be allowed to go abroad without animadverſion; for, although generally erroneous, they are pronounced in ſo confident a tone as to make an impreſſion unfavourable to the work, in minds unacquainted with the Linnæan ſyſtem, and therefore incapable of detecting the fallacy of the critic's ſtatements.

Before giving any ſtrictures on the particular criticiſms of *S. J. N.*, there are two general remarks; one towards the beginning, and the other towards the end of his paper, to which it is neceſſary to attend. He ſays, "ſome of the inaccuracies are ſuch as clearly to evince that the editor himſelf is not a practical naturaliſt." Had the editor pretended to be a practical naturaliſt, and had failed to make good his pretenſions to that character, the cenſure of any reader would have been juſt. But that he was no practical naturaliſt was not left for the ingenuity of *S. J. N.* to diſcover, for he honeſtly confeſſes it, in different parts of the work: thus, of the animals, he ſays, page 107, N. 1. "the Linnæan and Engliſh names are taken from Pennant." Of the plants, he ſays, p. 162, "the editor is indebted to a learned friend for the *Linnæan* and many of the Engliſh names. Anxious to avoid error, and aware that he was not well ſkilled in natural hiſtory, the editor did not preſume to give any part of it on his own authority. The friend by whoſe kind aſſiſtance he was ſo much obliged, as appears from the nomenclature itſelf, and as would be acknowledged by the world, were his name allowed to be mentioned, is well able to execute that part of the talk which he undertook.

The critic expreſſes his aſtoniſhment, that the editor does not mention the difficulties which he had to encounter in framing the additional nomenclature, from the ſhort and imperfect characters given by Sibbald. But is not the omiſſion of a few names ſufficient evidence of the difficulties of aſcertaining the ſpecies of the plants, although no formal ſtatement of them be added? It would have been very eaſy for the editor to have ſwelled his preface to an inconvenient, though perhaps a faſhionable extent, by taking credit for the difficulties which he had to overcome, not in the natural hiſtory only, but in various other parts of the work. But rather than encumber his part of the work with egotiſms, or trouble the reader with an idle parade of literary exertion, he choſe to give in ſilence the emendations of the text and quotations, which his inquiries enabled him to make. To the well-informed indeed, or to any one who will

* This reply to the remarks of *S. J. N.* was received in December 1803; but was accidentally miſlaid, and not recovered till a few days ago. We hope the ingenious Author will accept this apology for its not having appeared before.

will compare the new with the former editions, a detail of his labours was unneceſſary; to common readers who take no intereſt in theſe matters, an oſtentatious enumeration of difficulties would have been little uſeful or entertaining.

It is farther to be obſerved, that the editor did not profeſs to give in his notes a liſt of the plants now actually found in Fife, or on the coaſt of the frith of Forth, nor to give the ſynonymes of other botaniſts, nor to ſay that Sibbald was always right in his application of the names of plants, which he copied from Banhin, Parkinſon, Ray, and others; but only to ſubjoin the Linnæan names correſponding to the plants in the printed liſt.

Let us now attend to the particular criticiſms of *S. J. N.*

1*ſt*, He ſays, that by cariophyllus marinum (ſic) flore albo, Sibbald meant a variety of ſtatice armeria, and not ſtatice limonium, as ſaid in the notes. If the critic will look into Linne's ſpecies plantarum, he will find, under S. Armeria, "habitat in Europæ campis," and that Bauhin's ſynonym for this plant is C. montanus, while Linné ſays of S. limonium habitat in Europæ maritimis, *i. e.* C. marinus.

2*d*, The critic ſays, that the dipſacus ſilveſtris of Sibbald is known by the ſame name to modern botaniſts, and is not the dipſacus fullonum of the notes. In the Spec. Plant. of Linné, there is no ſpecies of dipſacus called ſilveſtris. In Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, indeed, and other books, there is a ſpecies called D. ſilveſtris ariſtis erectis. But Linné conſiders this as the natural ſtate of the plant, which he calls D. fullonum, and the hooked ariſtæ is merely a variation ariſing from culture and rich ſoil. The authority of Lightfoot may be here added, who gives the D. fullonum as the only ſpecies of dipſacus that he knew with certainty to be found in Scotland, and he mentions it as growing near Dunfermline, in Fife.

3*d*, The critic ſays, that Kali geniculatum majus of Bauhin cannot be Salicornia fruticoſa, becauſe this is a rare plant not found in Scotland. With its rarity, or its being found in Scotland, the editor is not concerned; the Kali geniculatum majus of Bauhin is aſſerted by Sibbald to be found near Blackneſs; and Linné does give, as a ſynonym to this plant of Bauhin, Salicornia fruticoſa, which is a perennial ſhrub, while the S. herbacea is an annual plant. Lightfoot, indeed, (Flora Scotica, p. 69.) conſiders the perennial Salicornia with a woody appearance, (which he admits ſome diſtinguiſh as a ſpecies,) as only a variety of the annual S. herbacea. With this ſuggeſtion of Lightfoot the editor has nothing to do, he profeſſed to give Linnæan names, not the opinions of other botaniſts, however found they may appear to Mr *S. J. N.*

4*th*, The critic ſays, that the Kali ſpinoſum cochleatum, found by Sibbald, cannot be, (whatever Bauhin may have meant,) the Salſola tragus of Linné, becauſe it is a plant peculiar to warm climates. The editor did not undertake to correct the nomenclature either of Sibbald or Bauhin; and if Sibbald has inſerted in his liſt, a plant that does not grow in Scotland, or taken a wrong name from Bauhin for the plant, which he obſerved, the preſent editor cannot be to blame for the miſtake; and he has the authority of Linné for giving the K. ſpinoſum cochleatum of Bauhin as a ſynonym to Salſola tragus.

5*th*, The critic ſays, that Atriplex maritima noſtras of Ray cannot be the Atriplex pedunculata of Linné, becauſe it is not a plant found at this day on our ſhores. Whether it be now found on our ſhores, the editor does not pretend to ſay, but there is no doubt, that A. maritima noſtras of

Ray,

Ray, is ſaid, in the Spec. Plant. of Linné, to be a variety of the Atriplex pedunculata. It is condeſcending in *S. J. N.* to admit that A. portulacoides may have been found in Sibbald's time, although his own ſkill has not been able to diſcover it on the ſhores of Leith. Lightfoot gives it only on the authority of Sibbald.

6th, The critic is certainly right when he ſays that no ſpecies of morea is found in Britain, and the editor thanks him for pointing out this error, and begs that the poſſeſſors of Sibbald would correct it by inſerting iris in place of morea. In the manuſcript of the friend who ſupplied the Linnæan names iris is diſtinctly written, and it was ſo printed in the proof ſheet. How it came to be altered at the preſs cannot now be aſcertained, as the compoſitor has left the publiſher's employment. The editor has to ſuggeſt to the botanical critic, that Linné has no ſuch plant as morea fætidiſſima, although *S. J. N.* ſays that it grows at the Cape of Good Hope. He ſays alſo that Xyris is well known to be iris fætida, the Linnæan name is I. fætidiſſima.

7th, The gramen caninum marinum alterum, cannot, ſays the critic, be the elymus arenarius, which is a large and diſtinguiſhed graſs; but is the Triticum repens (which is the gramen caninum marinum of Sibbald,) or T. junceum. In the liſt in the hiſtory of Fife, Sibbald has no ſuch plant as the gramen caninum marinum, which the language of the critic would imply. With his prodromus the editor is not concerned. In the Spec. Plant. the Triticum repens is ſaid to be the I. caninum *arverſe* of C. Bauhin, and Linné adds habitat in Europæ *cultis*. The Triticum junceum is more probably the G. marinum juncefolium of Sibbald. The T. maritimum of Linné is the G. caninum marinum of Bauhin and Ray. The alterum can correſpond only to the elymus arenarius, which, as it is a diſtinguiſhed graſs, could not readily be miſſed by ſo careful an obſerver as Sibbald, eſpecially as it muſt have been pretty common. For though it is not now found, (as *S. J. N.* aſſerts,) on the ſhores of Leith, it does grow plentifully on many parts of the coaſt of Fife.

If theſe obſervations be correct, the inaccuracies remarked by *S. J. N.* are neither ſo important nor ſo numerous as he would repreſent them. Indeed from miſtaking the view of the editor, he has conceived miſtakes to exiſt where there really are none. For it muſt be remembered, that the editor had no plan either to correct or to illuſtrate the botany of Sibbald. To give the ſynonymes of Linné was all to which he was pledged, and all he aſked his friend to do for him. The editor is far from wiſhing to aſſert that his part of this edition of Sibbald is free from errors. But candid criticiſm will view with indulgence the firſt attempt at publiſhing in a provincial town. And the editor is confident, from the talents and learning of the friend who favoured him with the Linnæan nomenclature, (and who has again ſupplied the greater part of the botanical information in this paper,) that it will be found a moſt uſeful and accurate part of the work. *A.*

Cupar, }
Dec. 1. 1803. }

A New PLAN *for* GATHERING MANURE.

To the Right Honourable the President, and other Noblemen and Gentlemen Members of the Board of Agriculture.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I Take the liberty of ſubmitting to your conſideration, the outlines of a plan for increaſing the manures of the kingdom, which, under the wiſe and

and falutary adminiſtration of the Board, will produce a fund adequate to the moſt important improvements.

It is well known by every perſon poſſeſſed of the leaſt chemical knowledge, that human odure is one of the richeſt and moſt powerful manures, and that its effects far ſurpaſs the dung produced by other animals. This valuable article has hitherto been totally neglected, except by a few perſons of ſuperior diſcernment—being carelefsly depoſited behind dykes and hedges, where it only produced thiſtles and other weeds of the moſt noxious kind. My plan goes to collect it in quantities, which I am humbly of opinion can only be effectually accompliſhed by placing it under the adminiſtration of the Board. As it will be ſuperfluous to waſte words in diſplaying the propriety of this meaſure, I therefore haſten to lay the outlines of my plan before you.

In the firſt place, I propoſe that proper accommodations for depoſiting and preſerving this beneficial commodity be erected in every town, village, and hamlet of the united kingdoms, as alſo at proper diſtances upon every public road. Theſe houſes to be denominated houſes of induſtry, which will be ſtrictly applicable to them, and their numbers to be in proportion to the extent and population of the towns, villages, and diſtricts in which they are ſituated.

In the ſecond place, I propoſe that travelling machines, placed upon wheels, be erected for accompanying camps, fairs, and every other public place where a concourſe of people are expected.

In the third place, I propoſe that the ſuperintendance, controul, and direction of the whole houſes of induſtry, to be erected agreeably to this plan, be veſted in the Board of Agriculture for a limited time, and that the revenues, profits, and advantages ariſing therefrom, be granted to them, as a fund for improvements. I propoſe a limited time, in caſe the different corporations, and other public bodies, ſhould take alarm, and apprehend the great patronage ariſing to the Board from this plan, might be productive of as dangerous conſequences to our happy conſtitution as was dreaded from the Board of Commiſſioners propoſed by Mr Fox's celebrated bill for regulating Eaſt-India affairs.

In the fourth and laſt place, I propoſe that a bill, or bills, for carrying this plan into effect, be brought into the enſuing ſeſſion of parliament, and I humbly ſubmit the expediency of a final clauſe to compel the attendance of thoſe who are inimical to improvements in the houſes of induſtry.

Theſe are haſty outlines of this beneficial plan, which, I apprehend, will go farther to improve the kingdom, than all the acts of the Legiſlature for a century paſt. I ſhall now proceed to diſplay its important advantages, and demonſtrate, from accurate and well-founded calculations, how much the revenues of the Board will be increaſed thereby.

It is admitted by the generality of political arithmeticians, that the population of the united kingdoms, is at preſent * equal to eight millions. Taking this a primary datum, I ſhall ſuppoſe each perſon produces one quarter of a pound of manure daily, which, after making a proper allowance for coſtiveneſs and other temporary ſtoppages, is an exceeding moderate calculation. Indeed ſome projectors might have taken it at half a pound, but as I ſhould be exceeding ſorry to miſlead the Board in this important buſineſs, I content myſelf with a quantity that will not be queſtioned. This amounts to two millions of pounds, or about one thouſand tons daily, and conſequently to 365,000 tons through the year. If we allow five tons to a ſtatute acre, which every chemiſt will acknowledge to be a ſufficient doſe, the houſes of induſtry

* 1800.

induſtry will produce manure for covering exactly three thouſand acres annually.

The value of this manure, under the adminiſtration of the Board, falls next to be eſtimated. If the richneſs of its particles be duly conſidered, twenty ſhillings per ton muſt be looked upon as a moderate price, being leſs than what is paid for pidgeon dung, bone-duſt, and other manures, out of the common line of buſineſs. At this price the groſs produce of the houſes of induſtry will be L.365,000 Sterling. But as there muſt be a number of clerks, ſuperintendants, and other officers appointed under the Board for inſpecting the different houſes and retailing the produce, it will be proper to deduct the odd ſixty-five thouſand pounds for this purpoſe, which leaves a neat revenue of three hundred thouſand pounds, and which, as long as the population of the kingdom continues upon its preſent footing, may ſafely be conſidered by the Board as permanent during the limited time it is propoſed to grant it to them.

I might now proceed to ſhew the amazing influence this manure will have upon the general improvement of the kingdom,—I might calculate the extent of our barren waſtes which would thereby be rendered fertile and productive,—I might eſtimate the conſequent augmentation of agricultural produce, which, like compound intereſt, would annually increaſe the principal ſtock; but theſe pleaſing and agreeable ſubjects I ſhall leave to the ingenuity of thoſe who are more verſed in the ſcience of political arithmetic, and reſt contented with the praiſe that muſt neceſſarily be beſtowed upon me for ſuggeſting this plan.

My Lords and Gentlemen, the paucity of your funds has been repeatedly acknowledged by yourſelves, and aſſigned as reaſons for limiting the ſcale of your operations. Take courage, however, and cheer up your hearts, I hope it has been ſatisfactorily proved, that my plan will enſure you a revenue equal to meet the moſt extenſive undertaking. In addition to this cheering proſpect, I muſt alſo notice ſome other articles, which, under the management of the Board, might be productive of national advantage; ſuch as gathering urine in reſervoirs; as well as blood, whether drawn by the butcher or ſurgeon, which, now when irrigation is ſo well underſtood, ought to be put in a ſtate of requiſition; or, in other words, uſed for the public ſervice. But having treſpaſſed ſo much on your time, I delay entering upon theſe ſubjects till a future opportunity. Meantime I am with perfect conſideration,

My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble ſervant,
A noted Projector.

On the VANITY *of the* ANCIENT AUTHORS *of* GREECE *and* ROME.

(Extracted from an unpublished Eſſay on the Utility of Claſſical Learning.)

THE ancients had a great advantage in the languages which they wrote. The Greek is commonly ſaid to be, of all languages, the moſt copious and expreſſive, the moſt ſonorous and grand, the moſt ſoft and plaintive, the moſt lofty and majeſtic, the moſt ſimple and elegant; full of grace, ſpirit, and harmony; keeping time with every ſentiment of the mind, and adapted to all the different tones of the paſſions.

The Latin, too, though not ſo copious as the Greek, abounds with noble and ſtately forms of expreſſion, as if the majeſty of the Roman Republic was infuſed into the Roman language. It is likewiſe conciſe

ciſe and comprehenſive to an aſtoniſhing degree, frequently ſurpaſſing the Greek in this particular; which always gives ſpirit and vivacity, ſometimes ſtrength and energy, ſometimes ſimplicity and grace, according to the ſubject and the writer. Both the Latin and the Greek excell in the liberty of tranſpoſition, which is neither allowed by the cuſtom of modern writers, nor indeed by the very ſtructure of modern languages.

Now, a noble language is to the writer what an harmonious inſtrument is to the muſician, or an expreſſive voice to the orator; without theſe advantages, a man's conceptions may be great, his taſte exquiſite, and his feelings ſtrong; yet, if the language which he writes, the inſtrument on which he plays, or the voice with which he ſpeaks, be faulty or imperfect, he will be obliged to lower his high conceptions, and adapt them to the imperfect ſtandard of that language, voice, or inſtrument.

But a fine inſtrument though touched by an unſkilful hand, and a ſweet voice though managed without judgment, are muſic ſtill: and a good language is almoſt ſufficient to form a good compoſition of itſelf. No wonder then that the moſt exalted genius ſhould produce inimitable beauty and excellence; nor is it at all ſurpriſing that they ſhould not be the laſt to diſcover their own perfections, nor the moſt backward to celebrate their own praiſes.

For though vanity is not a certain teſt of genius, it is its natural effect, its inſeparable attendant, and nothing can be a more powerful ſpring to that cloſe application, and thoſe vigorous exertions, which are neceſſary to produce performances that are intended to laſt for ever. When a man is writing, not only for the preſent generation, but for all poſterity; not only for fame, but immortality, the moſt trifling error, the ſmalleſt blemiſhes become intolerable; in ſhort, nothing but perfection will content him. Again, when a man feels his mind ſwell with great conceptions, his fancy teeming with boundleſs treaſures of thought and imagery; his paſſions born away in flights of tranſport, his ſoul diſſolving in the ſtrains of harmony; and then beholds around, the world admiring, envy applauding, candour rejoicing, juſtice approving: he muſt *know* that he is bleſt with ſuperior powers, and feel his ſoul exult in its own ſuperiority. To conceal it, is vanity. To publiſh it, is more frank and honeſt. Which then is moſt likely to gratify the reader? One who proclaims his deficiency by timorous excuſes and ſickly apologies, or, who can ſay of himſelf,

Exegi monumentum ære perennius
Quod nec Jovis ira nec ignis
Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere
vetuſtas.

eſpecially as we find, they were not diſappointed,—that the world joined with them,—that poſterity has done juſtice to their merit,—and that time, inſtead of leſſening, has confirmed, has increaſed their glory.

EXTRACTS *from the* JOURNAL *of a* TOUR *through* FRANCE, *&c.*

(Continued from page 695. laſt Volume of the Scots Magazine.)

LETTER IX.

Nice, December 1801.

HERE then, my dear Henry, we are at length arrived. Though our pilgrimage has been painful and perilous, we have eſcaped every ſerious danger to which we have been expoſed. If we may truſt the reports of travellers, and the aſſurances of the *Niſſards*, we have now reached a paradiſe of perpetual ſpring, where we ſhall ſoon forget the difficulties with

with which we have had to ſtruggle, in order to attain it, or only remember them in order to inhance the pleaſure of the place. Great indeed ought theſe pleaſures to be, if they are to compenſate for the conſtant ſucceſſion of harraſſing circumſtances, to which an invalid ſtranger is expoſed in his travels through France, from the badneſs of the inns, the wretchedneſs of the roads, the uncertainty of the weather, the danger of robbery by *profeſſed brigands*, and the certainty of extortion from ſuch of the *honeſt* natives as he is forced to deal with by the way. The moſt comfortable, and at the ſame time the largeſt inn, which we have ſeen in France, is that which is kept by *Quillacq and Dupleſſis*, at Calais. It is the celebrated *Hotel of Deſſin*, which was built, I believe, for a palace to ſome of the Bourbon family. It is calculated to impreſs a mere ſtranger with very favourable ideas of French accommodation. But if he proceeds into the interior, that impreſſion will ſoon be effaced, and the other inns will ſuffer ſeverely by the compariſon he will draw.

In Calais, you ſee the manners and ſtyle of France as perfectly as in any other part of the country. There is not the leaſt perceptible ſhade to mark the vicinity of that town to a foreign nation.

In the interior of France, we found the inns of France for the moſt part intolerable dirty, or ſplendidly uncomfortable. The attendance is very bad. The waiters are generally females, and theſe are as ſeldom as poſſible in the way; ſo that, as the uſe of bells is almoſt unknown, unleſs you are bleſſed with the lungs of a *ſtentor*, you muſt truſt to Providence to ſend you an attendant in the time of need. As there is ſuch a conſtant conſumption of wood on the fires, the floors are not boarded, but laid with little hexagonal bricks, which are ſometimes of different ſhades. This ſort of teſſelated pavement has often a very pleaſing effect; yet it wants the look of ſnug comfort, which one likes to enjoy on a journey. In the better houſes, at Paris, you ſometimes meet with wooden floors, not boarded, but of moſaic work. Even in the beſt houſes on the road, the room for breakfaſt, dinner, and ſupper, is the ſame with that in which you ſleep. There is no *traveller's room*, unleſs you give that name to the apartment in which the *table d'hoté*, or ordinary, is kept. The beds are of almoſt inacceſſible height, and, in place of blankets, are covered with a ſtuffed quilt, which is extremely grateful in cold weather, but equally inconvenient when your temperature is not of the proper medium. It is impoſſible to throw off any part of your covering, or diminiſh your animal heat, unleſs you can venture to ſleep under a ſingle ſheet. You muſt lay your account with often finding your bed ill aired. At one inn, I got ſo glued to my ſheets, that I could with difficulty turn myſelf. Every traveller, eſpecially if he be an invalid, ought to carry through France his own ſheets, and a blanket to ſpread under them; or if he can do no better, a thick woollen cloak, to keep down the damp of the bed. As I am now talking of portable comforts, I may alſo mention, that he ſhould have with him a ſmall box of tea; for he will ſoon tire of coffee; and unleſs he chooſe to drink chocolate, or *green* tea, which indeed may eaſily be procured, he will meet with no proper ſubſtitute for his uſual breakfaſt beverage. Before he advances far ſouth, the traveller would likewiſe do well to furniſh himſelf with a claſp knife and a little clean ſalt. Both of theſe articles are abominably dirty, where you do procure them, and that is not always poſſible. During dinner, it is never expected that you change your knife and fork, but you are always furniſhed

ed with a napkin to wipe them on. South of Paris, the landlord ſeldom thinks it neceſſary to aſk what wine you would chuſe to drink, but before a ſingle diſh appears, he ornaments the four corners of the table with that of the country, *vin du pays*. This wine is in general thin and ſourniſh, containing a good deal of tartar. To correct this acid, *lead* is uſed. I remember to have heard my reſpected medical preceptor, Dr James H——, mention in his claſs, that during his travels through France, he was aſtoniſhed to find, by experiments, how univerſally the natives adopted this pernicious expedient for ſweetening their wines. The teſt by which he detected the lead was, I think, ſulphuret of potaſh. By the ſide of your plate, you always find a large loaf of bread, which you are expected to finiſh before your meal be over; and indeed, it is more eaſily managed than would at firſt ſight be imagined, as it is extremely light in proportion to its bulk. The number of diſhes at table is very great. I wonder how the French can have the effrontery to apply to us the term of *sarcophagi*, for I am convinced they devour as much fleſh as we do. We may excell them in the *ſolidity* of our diſhes, but they exceed us by much in the *number* of *theirs*; and if all the ſpoonfuls of fricaſſees and ragouts, which a Frenchman will ſwallow at a meal, were mixed together in one diſh, I am certain that, in point of *quantity*, they would not fall ſhort of John Bull's allowance of roaſt beef. Dinner is always followed, even at the pooreſt inns, by a good deſert—grapes, apples, pears, &c. with ſome kind of ſweat meat. The cloth is never removed till you retire, for indeed the table conſiſts in general of an ugly deal board placed on a frame, like a camp ſtool. It is therefore beſt kept under cover. Owing to the great deficiency of mahogany in France, the furniture is in general painted and gilt. Cheſts of drawers, and other pieces which have a broad horizontal ſurface, are covered with ſlabs of marble. An Engliſhman is ſurpriſed at the number of mirrors which he every where meets with, and if he were ſarcaſtically diſpoſed, he might adduce them as a proof of the national vanity attributed to the inhabitants of this our rival country. Nothing, however, could be more unjuſt than ſuch an inſinuation, for the ſaid mirrors are ſo completely obſcured by the filth of flies, that it is evident they cannot be uſed to gratify the failing alluded to. One thing I like in the houſes, the conſtruction of the windows which, turning upon hinges like folding doors, may at one motion be opened from top to bottom for the free admiſſion of air. They are in general larger than ours. Theſe windows are furniſhed with Venetian blinds, which likewiſe turn upon hinges on the outſide of the glaſs frame; and being uſually thrown back during the day, deform the exterior of the houſe.

We have found the people civil even to ſervility, but then they fawn and flatter, to betray. Their impoſition is enormous. They ſeldom charged us leſs than double their due. I believe it is the beſt way to pay your bill without calling for it, according to your own judgment. Two Engliſh travellers, whom we have met, tell us, that their rule was to pay exactly half of what they were charged. Another gentleman paid about two-thirds, and gave great ſatisfaction to every place but one, (Frejus,) where he appealed to the prefect, and came off victorious. An American gentleman, who had been miſtaken for an Engliſhman, aſſured me, that, on comparing notes with ſome Frenchmen in whoſe company he travelled, he aſcertained to a certainty his being charged more than double his companions. I believe we avoided ſeveral impoſitions, in conſequence

of

of our being provided with an active ſervant, who had long been uſed to travel. To an invalid, ſuch a man is indiſpenſably requiſite, if he is truſty, and not apt to get into ſcrapes. He takes you to the beſt inns, provides comforts, of which you might not happen to think, or which you might not know how to procure, and takes precautions againſt probable danger, of which, from inexperience, you might not be aware. An Engliſhman is apt to be ſhocked at the idea of higgling with an inn-keeper; but he may ſpare his feelings, for thoſe of the French Boniface are not ſo nice. He is never offended with the charge of impoſition: he conſiders it all in the way of his trade, to take in a ſtranger when he can: he lays his account with frequent detection, and ſhakes off the ſhame of it with a ſhrug of his ſhoulders.

We travelled at the rate of nearly a *poſte* an hour, the poſte being ſomewhere betwixt 5 and 6 miles. The large iron hooped boots of the poſtilions, ſeem to indicate an apprehenſion of the horſes falling, but that was an accident which we never witneſſed till we reached the ſouth of France, and there thoſe clumſy machines are out of faſhion. Partly perhaps from want of leather, partly from the genius of the people for refining upon trifles, the harneſs of poſt chaiſes is awkward and complicated. It was ſeldom we made out a ſingle ſtage without the poſtilion's alighting to put things to rights. Another cauſe of obſtruction on the road is the propenſity poſtilions have to make you change horſes with the firſt poſt-chaiſe you meet. This ſaves both them and their horſes a little travelling, but you may oppoſe it if you think proper, and the poſtilions are kept under ſo ſtrict diſcipline that they dare not inſiſt on it. Travellers are nominally protected from robbers by bodies of *gens-d'armes* ſtationed in ſuſpected diſtricts to ſcour the country. Theſe are the remains of the *Marechauſſes* of the ancient *regime*. They are obliged to attend your orders gratis, and are really civil; but they make a job rather than a duty of their employment. Thoſe we engaged from Leſtrelles did not keep within ſight of the carriage half of the way. They always expect a gratuity *pour faire boire à votre ſante*.

In point of weather we have been extremely lucky. Since we left Paris, we have not, I believe, encountered more than two ſtormy days. Though all the country was ſtirring, we could not help remarking a want of induſtry and of method among the inhabitants. A peaſant will never walk at his work, if he can procure an aſs or a horſe to carry him; even when engaged in the moſt laborious work, the horſe has a riding ſaddle on his back. The people are certainly behind in mechanics. Throughout all France, the farmers rear their own flax, and we every where found the wives ſpinning it with *diſtaffs*. Some were no doubt more induſtrious than others. I remember one old dame in particular who was very carefully twirling her diſtaff from the back of an aſs as the beaſt was conveying her to market.

After the awful warning which the inhabitants have gotten, I expected to find them extremely reſerved on political ſubjects, but I have, on the contrary, been ſurpriſed to find them extremely talkative when theſe are introduced. They ſeem to have perfect confidence in the ſtability of Bonaparte's government, and in the wiſdom of his adminiſtration. They admire him as a warrior, and they almoſt adore him as the *pacificateur de l'Europe*. They all unite in praiſe of the *republican* form of government, though none ſeems juſtly to comprehend the meaning of the term. Yet, in ſpite of their attachment

ment to Bonaparte and his republic, they make no ſecret of pitying the misfortunes of their late murdered monarch.

In our intercourſe with the people, we were a little puzzled with the confuſion of their old and new denominations of money. The new, however, is ſo extremely ſimple, that it was ſoon underſtood. The *real* money is the ſame as formerly, with the addition of a few late republican coins. The old terms of *denier, ſou, livre, ecu, louis*, &c except the latter, are very little uſed. They are all *by law* ſunk in the *franc* and its diviſions. Eighty *francs* are equal to 81 *livres tournois*, ſo that in counting ſmall ſums, the one ſtands for the other. A ſilver franc weighs exactly 5 of the new weights called *grammes*. It is divided into 10 *decimes*, and theſe decimes into 10 *centimes* or hundredths of a franc. Thus the new coin of 5 *centimes* is nearly equivalent to 1 *ſou*, or a halfpenny, and 1 *decime*, to 2 *ſous*, or a penny Engliſh. There is no higher denomination than franc, and when we with in legal language to expreſs a *Louis*, we call it 24 *francs*. The nomenclature of weights is equally ſimple. Their unity is a *gramme*, 2 of which weigh 1 brazen *centime*, or rather 10 of which = 5 centimes in weight. The gramme is of the ſame weight with a cubic *centimetre* of diſtilled water at 32° of Fahrenheit juſt before it begins to freeze. This is equal to a little more than 15 grains, Troy weight. The fractions of the gramme are *decigrammes, centigrammes, milligrammes*, &c. from the Latin; the multiples are *decagrammes, hectagrammes, myriagrammes*, &c. from the Greek. Of meaſures, the *metre* is the integer. It is $\frac{1}{10,000,000}$ part of a quadrant of a terreſtrial meridian, equal to 39 inches Engliſh, with the decimal .371. It is divided and multiplied in a manner ſimilar to the gramme. The metre is uſed in moſt of the ſhops in place of the old *aune*. The roads are meaſured by the *metre*, and the ſtones which expreſs diſtances, are marked accordingly. Eight *chilometres* are equal to about 5 miles. For the meaſurement of ſolid bodies, another term is introduced, the *ſtere*, which is a cubic metre. But enough of this, you are probably well acquainted with it all already, and therefore wiſh me to come to an end. In my next, I hope I ſhall have it in my power to give you ſome account of my new place of reſidence. In the mean time, believe me with ſincere affection, Yours, &c.

Female Schools *for* Cleanliness, Morals, *and* Decorum.

——— Dediſcit animus fero quod dediciſ diu.—Seneca.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT is with much ſatisfaction I perceive a new ſyſtem adopted by you in conducting a literary periodical work, which formerly obtained a conſiderable ſhare of public approbation, and which, if judiciouſly arranged, is unqueſtionably well calculated to convey, not only pleaſure, but inſtructive information to the general reader. In a country rapidly advancing in its manufactures, agriculture, and trade, every thing connected with the induſtry and general utility of its inhabitants becomes matter of importance: In the progreſs of wealth, luxury, and refinement of manners, every thing relative to moral order and domeſtic happineſs is, or at leaſt ought to be, equally intereſting. Whatever, therefore, brings forward a varied

a varied maſs of uſeful information, to engage the attention, or excite the exertions of a numerous deſcription of individuals in a great trading community, is of material conſequence to ſociety; but to preſent ſtriking and animated pictures of what is radically wrong, or morally defective, ſo as to arreſt the eye and carry home conviction to the fermenting mind of giddy proſperity, is an art reſerved only for a few. Mankind, ardently engaged in the purſuit of either profit or pleaſure, are but little inclined to attend to long *moral eſſays*, calculated for the hours of leiſure and the ſober reflections of the cloſet. In Scotland, and particularly in her metropolis, where almoſt every man of literary acquirements is likewiſe a man of buſineſs, theſe productions are generally no ſooner perceived than caſt aſide as uſeleſs materials, and viewed in no other light than the crude digeſtions (as they indeed ſometimes are) of the youthful attenders of our moral philoſophy and divinity claſſes. Hence, in ſome meaſure, the difference between our Edinburgh and London deſcription of readers, where, while thouſands in one place ſit down eagerly to peruſe the various *pamphlets* of the day, theſe uſeful and ready conveyances of information are generally no more attended to in the other, than if they were waſte paper. Your plan, therefore, of inſerting *ſhort* and pertinent *queries*, to catch attention to ſubjects of national utility, is, in my opinion, the beſt calculated to awaken obſervation, and call forth the ſerious conſideration of ſuch as may be intruſted in the different objects to which they allude. It is for this reaſon I now trouble you with a few obſervations, extracted from an eſſay written ſome time ago on a ſubject which I conceived deſerved the ſerious attention, not only of the moraliſt but of the man of buſineſs. As it is a matter of *national* concern, it may perhaps be intereſting to many; as an object that particularly concerns the peace, order, and welfare of ſociety, it certainly demands the attention of all. It may be ſaid too, that it applies not a little opportunely to the preſent times, and falls in with preſent meaſures. After a long lapſe of 30 years, without any proper police in Edinburgh, and after much apathy and delay, we are now, it is ſaid, about applying *ſeriouſly* for ſome proviſion againſt the increaſing vice and diſorder of our luxurious capital: the following hints on this ſubject may not, therefore, be deemed unimportant.—For their extent I ſhould certainly apologize, were it not impoſſible to curtail them more, without materially injuring, and indeed breaking the connected chain of facts which binds them together. I ſhall, however for the accommodation of your Miſcellany, endeavour to condenſe as much as poſſible.

Among the many imperfections in our preſent political economy, it has often occurred to me, that a want of ſufficient attention to moral order, decency, and cleanlineſs, among the lower ranks of ſociety in Scotland, deſerves juſt reprehenſion, and reflects no ſmall portion of diſgrace on thoſe who not only poſſeſs the power, but have long had the means to rectify the evil. Among the various cauſes which tend to improve, civilize, and refine national character, I conſider CLEANLINESS as not the leaſt powerful. Without thoſe pleaſurable ſenſations, ariſing from conſcious purity and a conſequent diſguſt at what is offenſively filthy, I maintain, that a proper *purity of mind* cannot poſſibly exiſt; and that, with all the *external* ſymptoms of improved ſociety, a concealed, radical diſeaſe, lurks and rankles in the moral ſyſtem, to the injury of its perfect health, vigour, and energy. Theſe are no idle, chimerical refinements of reaſoning, but truths founded on experience; infer-

inferences deduced from exiſting facts, and as clearly demonſtrable by every thing around us, as that two multiplied by two make four. Of all the tribes of uncivilized ſociety, the moſt diſguſtingly filthy in their habits, and at the ſame time the moſt deplorably indolent, ſtupid, and defective in intellectual powers, is the *Hottentot*: of all the civilized nations, with whoſe manners and diſpoſitions we are intimately acquainted, the *Engliſh*, taken collectively, are perhaps the moſt cleanly. By cleanlineſs, I mean not that occaſional purification, produced partially by cuſtom, faſhion, climate, or religious ceremonies; but that *innate* cleanlineſs, ſpringing from a mental diſpoſition which experiences a ſecret pleaſure in being freed from what is offenſively impure, and a correſponding uneaſineſs when unavoidably involved in dirt.

Scotch poverty, and Scotch naſtineſs, have long been ſubjects of national reproach from our cleanly ſouthern neighbours. The firſt cauſe has ceaſed; the other remains, (generally ſpeaking) nearly in all its priſtine perfection. We ſhall indeed readily and cheerfully admit, that, within theſe laſt 20 or 30 years, a very material improvement in cleanlineſs has taken place among the higher, and ſome of the middling ranks of ſociety in Scotland; but we ſhould hazard very little in boldly aſſerting, that among all the lower orders, hardly a ſingle ſtep towards cleanlineſs, neatneſs, and order, is yet perceptible. Need we be at a loſs to aſſign cauſes for ſuch oppoſite effects? or, need we heſitate to ſay confidently, that the improvement in the firſt inſtance has originated from circumſtances which are altogether unconnected with the latter? During the period already mentioned, the higher ranks of ſociety in Scotland have intermixed and aſſimilated much with thoſe of England, have obſerved their manners, marked their predelictions, experienced their correſponding comforts, and adopted their improvements. The article of cleanlineſs, ſo intimately connected with every ſpecies of Engliſh comfort, taſte, and luxuriance, could not fail to make *impreſſions*, eſtabliſh habits, and fix particular attention to what formerly was overlooked, or at leaſt conſidered as of little or no importance. Theſe impreſſions, and theſe habits, produced by this *ſchool* of cleanlineſs, have ſpread and diffuſed their influence among certain deſcriptions of ſociety, whoſe manners, independently of every *innate* feeling, faſhion, and imitation alone, mould into general conformity. What, during this period, may we not aſk, has happened to produce a change among another deſcription of people? What ſchool has operated, what impreſſions have been made, to excite among the lower orders of ſociety pleaſureable ſenſations ariſing from purity, or of diſguſt at what is painfully offenſive to every delicate and proper mind? unleſs we reſort to a ſolitary inſtance, namely, the inſtructions which houſe-maids occaſionally receive from an orderly cleanly miſtreſs of a family, we ſhall in vain ſearch for any exiſting cauſe which can poſſibly operate to check old inveterate habits, originating in ſloth, poverty, and idleneſs, and a total ignorance of the difference between what they have been uniformly accuſtomed to, and what they have never yet had an opportunity to *feel!* To talk therefore of the pleaſureable ſenſations of cleanlineſs to theſe mortals, would be to talk of colours to the blind.—They comprehend none of our diſtinctions—they perceive none of our objections—they ſtare at our antipathies—they are aſtoniſhed at our ſqueamiſhneſs, and conſider us as perſons whoſe minds are diſeaſed with unfortunate and unneceſſary niceties, which interrupt and deſtroy all our earthly enjoyments. Till this

want of feeling be produced, we labour in vain to produce *perception*; till perceptions are excited, in vain we ſtrive to eſtabliſh diſtinctions between what is actually pure, and what is really diſguſting; the film muſt be removed before the eye can diſtinguiſh objects diſtinctly and clear; in other words, *impreſſions* muſt be made before proper ſenſations can be experienced: the queſtion is, What are the *beſt* means to produce theſe deſirable effects?

We all know, or ought to know, that the improvement, as well as the corruption of the young mind, depends almoſt entirely on the conduct of mothers. Occupied during the firſt four or five years of infancy with every thing connected with the child, the mother is the ſole regulating cauſe of *impreſſions*, *habits*, and *opinions*. By her example ſhe ſtamps the firſt; by her unremitting perſeverance ſhe eſtabliſhes the ſecond; by her reiterated admonitions and inſtructions ſhe fixes the laſt. Without proper mothers, therefore, it is next to impoſſible that we ſhall ever have improved children; till we eradicate the faults and vices of the *inſtructor*, how can we expect that the pupil will ever be rendered enlightened or pure? Even admitting the partial advice of the father to be ſalutory and ſound, it occurs too ſeldom to counteract what is daily and hourly repeated in his abſence: but ſhould father and mother be equally corrupt, what can be expected from the child? In ſuch a ſoil, and with ſuch a culture, what neceſſarily follows? the tender plant ſprings up, with all its choaking and noxious weeds around it: grow it may, but it is impoſſible it will ever produce fruits of a proper flavour. If we mean, therefore, to effect a radical cure, if we wiſh to improve ſociety by eradicating inveterate bad habits, and ſubſtituting better in their place, the firſt ſtep to be taken is to improve the *female*. Without this previous operation, it is utterly impoſſible to produce an improved community; without firſt creating cleanly mothers, we can never hope to have cleanly children. A new race muſt ſpring up; the old ſtocks, the parent ſtems, muſt be allowed to rot in their native ſoil: it is from a young and thriving nurſing we can hope for good fruits and bloſſoms.

The material effects produced on the higher orders of ſociety in this country, by commingling with thoſe whoſe habits and general conduct have made impreſſions to expunge former impurities, and in a manner to create a new race of improved beings, has been already noticed. Why may not ſome mode, equally effectual, be introduced to improve a new race among thoſe whom ſituation and condition preclude from ſimilar advantages? While opulence and humanity are laudably employed in weaning the corrupted mind from habits of profligacy, idleneſs, and depravity; while we have our *aſylums* for the unhappy victims of proſtitution; our *repoſitories*, and houſes of *induſtry*, for the incitement and reward of uſeful labour:—while places of public worſhip are erected yearly, for the preſervation of piety and morality; and while thouſands are expended on half-finiſhed *colleges* for teaching the higher branches of male education,—are we to do nothing for the general improvement of the manners, decency, and moral order of a depraved mobility? Are matters to remain for ever as they are, and as they have continued for theſe many centuries; and while additional wealth is pouring in upon us, and the tide of luxury rapidly rolling along, are we to ſhut our eyes for ever to what ſo particularly demands the ſerious attention of every well regulated and enlightened mind; *the general improvement of ſociety*.

It is ſurely full time to awake from a long

a long torpid dream, which has kept us dozing with eyes open theſe 500 years. Sluggiſh and ſlow as the Scotch are in moſt of their operations, they certainly are not naturally ſtupid; much as they reſemble their Dutch neighbours in their torpidity, it proceeds more from habits of *indolent indifference* than from any radical defect of mental energy, or conſtitutional lazineſs: rouſe them from their habitual ſlumbers by touching their paſſions, few are more ardent; excite their attentions by what is intereſting and beneficial, few or none are more active, perſevering, and acute. The great object therefore is to overcome habit, and produce impreſſions, to awaken *perception*, and excite *action*; and as I am clearly of opinion that nothing can promote theſe more effectually than habits of cleanlineſs, I am for laying the axe to the root of the tree at once, and by inſtituting proper *ſchools* for the inſtruction of our *females*, to produce a new claſs of beings with ſuch perceptions, ideas, and predelictions, as will produce a new conduct. The extreme abſurdity of inſtructing all deſcriptions of youth by *male* teachers, from a ſuppoſed ſuperiority of *talent* and method, can be equalled only by the abſurdity of arranging and claſſifying human intellect as we would do plants, inſects, and animals of different ſpecies, allotting each their diſtinct qualities, powers, and properties. This admirable arrangement, which, for ſome hundred years, has wiſely allotted *certain* portions of intellect to the Female, and all the reſt to the Lords of the creation, has of late been, ſomehow or other, diſcompoſed by ſome new diſcoveries in the animal kingdom, by which it clearly appears, that, ſimilar to the females of the brute creation, the human female actually *does* poſſeſs mental powers and capacities equal to the male, and in ſome few inſtances even ſuperior. Whether this important diſcovery will lead to a new *claſſification* I know not: but I cannot help ſaying, that, ſhould we continue to perſevere in our hitherto adopted plan of excluding women from that portion of uſeful and appropriate employment which is their due, and from which they have, by *manly* ſuperiority, been long and abſurdly debaſed, the Lords of the creation will, in this inſtance at leaſt, have as little cauſe to plume themſelves on their ſuperior ſagacity as on their gallantry and attention to the fair.

(To be continued.)

Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, *and the* Fine Arts.

A Mercurial air pump, of unlimited exhauſting power, with a wooden piſton working in a wooden cylinder, and operating by means of mercury in the cylinder, has been invented by Sir A. N. Edelcrantz, counſellor of the chancery, and private ſecretary to the king of Sweden. The conſtruction of this inſtrument is ſo ſimple, that almoſt the whole of it may be made by common workmen. See a deſcription of it by the inventor, in Nicholſon's Journal for March 1804, No. 27.

The fame philoſopher has made very conſiderable improvements on Papin's ſteam digeſter; and has fitted it for philoſophical reſearches, by a new method of cloſing the digeſter, and regulating the heat. We cannot help turning the attention of the reader to this eminent philoſopher, who, in the higher ranks of ſociety, and filling an important office under the Swediſh government, pays ſuch unwearied attention to the intereſts of the arts and ſciences. His name has frequently appeared in our monthly liſt of inventions

ventions and improvements, and we truſt that we ſhall have frequent occaſion to make our readers acquainted with the reſults of his future exertions.

A conſiderable improvement on chronometers has been made by M. BARRAUD. He has found, by long experience, that jewelled holes are diſadvantageous in every kind of clock work, as the oil was always more vitiated in jewelled than in braſs holes. This vitiation of the oil is ſuppoſed to ariſe from ſmall particles of ſteel worn off by friction, and which, mixing with the oil, form a glutinous ſubſtance, that cauſes the time keeper to go irregularly. This improvement muſt diminiſh very conſiderably the price of chronometers.

It appears from the experiments of C. WILKINSON, Eſq. upon the law of Galvaniſm, in igniting metals, that the power of Galvanic plates, in this reſpect, as meaſured by the length of the wire burnt, increaſes in batteries of the ſame total ſurface, as the ſquares of the ſurfaces of the elementary plates taken ſingly in each.

The following obſervations on the eclipſe of the ſun, which happened on the 11th of February laſt, were made at Inchbonny, near Jedburgh, by Mr JAMES VEITCH. They were made in a darkened room on the ſun's image, formed by a 20 inch achromatic teleſcope moving in a ball and ſocket. The moon made her firſt impreſſion on the ſun's diſc at $10^h..15\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, apparent time, about 120 degrees from the ſun's vertex. At $11^h..11\frac{1}{2}$ minutes the digits eclipſed were 7.32. At $11^h..30\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, 7.53 digits were eclipſed. At $11^h..45\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, 7.63 digits were eclipſed. At 12 o'clock the ſun's cuſps were perpendicular to the horizon; and at $12^h..1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, 5..19 digits were eclipſed: during the reſt of the eclipſe the ſky was overclouded. The longitude of Jedburgh is about 11 minutes of time weſt of Greenwich, and its latitude $55^\circ..27'$ north.

It appears from the obſervations of G. GEOFFROY, that the fiſh known in Egypt under the name of *Bichir*, or *Aboubichir*, belongs to a new genus named *Polyptera*. M. Geoffroy thus eſtabliſhes the genus: POLYPTERA *charac*, one branchio-ſtege radius; two ſpiracles, a great number of dorſal fins. POLYPTERA BICHIR inhabits the Nile. The general ſize of the fiſh is one foot ſix inches. It approaches moſt to the genus of *Eſoces*. For a fuller account of it, ſee Phil. Mag. for Feb. laſt, No. 69.

Geography ſeems to be making rapid advances in the Eaſt Indies. Mr LAMBTON, major of brigade, who is employed by the Preſidency of Madras to ſurvey the Myſore country, has meaſured an arch on the meridian $1^\circ..34'..56''.43$ in length, which makes a degree in latitude $12^\circ..32'$ equal to 60,494 fathoms.

The largeſt piece of amber ever ſeen was found lately in a field in the Lithuanian Circle of Eaſt Pruſſia, about 12 miles from the Baltic ſea. It is $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and weighs above 18 pounds. The largeſt piece of amber formerly known is in the cabinet of Madrid, but weighs only 8 pounds.

A large block of ſtone having been ſplit by a quarrier, at a village near Paris, by the common proceſſes, the petrified ſkeleton of a ram was found in it, in a ſtate of perfect preſervation, each of the two ſections of the block containing one half of the animal. The block was detached from the ſolid rock, at the depth of thirty feet from the ſurface of the quarry.

The following curious Galvanic experiments were made by Mr CARPUE on the body of Michael Carney. The body, after hanging the uſual time, arrived at the experiment room at ten minutes paſt nine:

1. Oxygen

1. Oxygen gas was introduced thro' the trachea at a quarter paſt nine.

2. A conductor from a Galvanic apparatus to a piece of tin foil, introduced ſo as to come into contact with the great intercoſtal, the par vagum and phrenic nerves, the other end of the apparatus being connected with the rectum, for ten minutes a little motion was produced on the lips and the external muſcles.

N. B. The Galvanic apparatus conſiſted of about 100 ſquare plates of zinc and copper, about four inches in diameter, diſpoſed in three troughs, and which produced viſible ſparks when applied to a piece of tin foil.

3. When common air was forced from ſeveral bladders into the trachea, ſo as to inflate the thorax; friction being applied at the ſame time, and galvaniſm as before, the face became very black. At 25 minutes after nine the blackneſs of the face diſappeared; the air in ſix bladders was forced into the lungs by which the body was conſiderably inflated.

4. At 20 minutes before 10, cloths heated by hot water were applied to the thorax; the galvaniſm and inflation were continued, and again produced blackneſs in the face.

5. At five minutes before ten, inflating with a pair of bellows, galvaniſing, and the application of hot cloths were continued.

6. At ten o'clock, a vein in the arm was opened, from which black blood flowed on preſſure as in real life; no blood in the temporal artery.

7. Conductors being applied to the ſchneiderian artery, increaſed contractions of the lips, and muſcles of the face, happened. During theſe operations, the veins of the arms were diſtended.

Ten minutes after ten, when conductors were applied to the pericardium and the diaphragm, the action of the pectoral muſcles was excited.

8. When applied to the denuded pectoral muſcles, ſtrong action was excited.

9. The lungs were proved to be in a ſound ſtate by inflating them with a pair of bellows. The neck had been much injured by pulling and twiſting the body round when hanging.

10. At twenty minutes paſt ten, the left auricle, and the right in a greater degree were excited to action, but not the heart. They continued to act for ſome time on withdrawing the ſtimulus; but the action was much increaſed by applying it occaſionally.

11. One conductor being applied to the ſinclavian membrane, and the other to the anus, the action of the auricles was much increaſed, and motion was at the ſame time produced in the face.

At 40 minutes after ten, action was excited in both auricles, but particularly in the right.

12. A large quantity of black blood was in the carotid artery.

Edinburgh, *March* 21. 1804. } *D. B.*

Celestial Phenomena *for* April 1804.

Sunday, April 1ſt.

THE planet Mars will be in conjunction with Φ *Aquarii*, a ſtar of the 5th magnitude, ſituated in the bendings of the caſcade, in longitude 11ˢ..14° 24'..37", and latitude 1°.. 2'..3" ſouth. The latitude of Mars being 1°..10' ſouth, the neareſt approach of their centers will be 7'..57", and the planet will paſs to the ſouth of the ſtar.

Monday, April 2d.

The *third* ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow at 41 minutes and 47 ſeconds after 10 o'clock in the evening. As the immerſion

merſion takes place before Jupiter aſcends above the horizon, it is inviſible.

Wedneſday, April 4th.

About 43 minutes and 31 ſeconds after 12 o'clock in the evening, the *firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow.

On the ſame day, about 7 minutes after 4 o'clock, the GEORGIUM SIDUS will be in oppoſition to the Sun.

Friday, April 6th.

The *ſecond* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 54 minutes and 14 ſeconds after one o'clock in the morning.

Monday April 9th.

About 46 minutes and 53 ſeconds after 12 o'clock in the evening, the *third* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow, and, after continuing eclipſed for the ſpace of $2^h.0'..17''$, it will emerge from the ſhadow at 47 minutes and 10 ſeconds after 2 o'clock in the morning.

Tueſday April 10th.

All the four ſatellites of Jupiter, about 12 o'clock in the evening, will be ſituated on the eaſtern ſide of his diſc, in the ſame order as they lye in the ſyſtem, the *firſt* being neareſt, and the *fourth* fartheſt from the planet.

Thurſday, April 12th.

OCCULTATION OF THE PLEIADES.

The Moon will eclipſe the *Pleiades*, or *ſeven ſtars*, between ſeven and eight o'clock in the evening. The brighteſt of theſe, namely, *η Pleiadum*, a ſtar of the 3d magnitude, ſituated in longitude $1^s..12^0..15'..42''$, and latitude $4^0..1'..34''$ north; will immerge behind the darkened limb of the Moon at 40 minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time it is ſituated about $15\frac{1}{2}$ minutes to the ſouth of the Moon's center. After continuing eclipſed for $22'..30''$ the ſtar will emerge from behind the enlightened limb of the Moon at $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening. At the time of this occultation the Moon is $2\frac{1}{2}$ days old, her horizontal ſemidiameter $16'..35''$, and her horizontal parallax $61'..34''$.

On the ſame day, about 39 minutes and 35 ſeconds after 2 o'clock in the morning, the *firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow.

Friday, April 13th.

The *firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 8 minutes and 35 ſeconds after 9 o'clock in the evening.

Monday, April 16th.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his ſuperior conjunction with the ſun at 17 minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening.

Friday, April 20th.

The *Sun* will enter the ſign *Taurus* about 27 minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening.

On the ſame day, the *firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 4 minutes and 27 ſeconds after 11 o'clock in the evening.

Saturday, April 21ſt.

About 47 minutes after 7 o'clock in the morning the planet JUPITER will be in oppoſition to the Sun, and the difference of their longitudes will be exactly 6 ſigns.

Monday, April 23d.

As Jupiter is now paſt his oppoſition with the ſun, his ſhadow will lye to the left ſide of his diſc, and the *emerſions* of his ſatellites become viſible, and continue ſo till Jupiter's conjunction with the Sun in Nov. 8th 1804.——The *ſecond* ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow at 42 minutes and 59 ſeconds after 10 o'clock in the evening.

Thurſday, April 26th.

The Moon will eclipſe *π Scorpionis*, a ſtar of the 3d magnitude, ſituated in the Scorpion's forehead, in longitude $8^s..0^0..12'..34''$, and latitude $5^0..26'..15''$ ſouth. About $54\frac{1}{4}$ minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening, the ſtar will immerge behind the enlightened limb of the Moon, at which time it is placed about $5\frac{3}{4}$ min. north of the Moon's center. After

continuing occulted for the ſpace of $1^h..14'..30''$, the ſtar will emerge from behind the obſcure limb of the Moon at $9\frac{1}{4}$ minutes after two o'clock next morning, when it is ſituated about $6\frac{1}{2}$ minutes north of the Moon's center. At the middle of this occultation the Moon's age is 16 days 17 hours; her horizontal ſemidiameter $14'..46''$, and her horizontal parallax $54'..12''$.

Friday, April 27th.

The Moon will be in conjunction with *Antares*, or α *Scorpionis*, at $3\frac{1}{4}$ minutes after three o'clock.

Saturday, April 28th.

About 8 minutes 8 ſeconds after 3 o'clock in the morning, the *firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow.

Sunday, April 29th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with 125 *Tauri*, a ſtar of the 5th magnitude, ſituated, in longitude $2^s..22^0..42'..24''$. and latitude $2^0..31'..32''$ north. The latitude of Venus being $2^0..36'..18''$, the diſtance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be $4'..36''$, and Venus will paſs to the ſouth of the ſtar.

On the ſame day the *firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow at 37 minutes and 2 ſeconds after 9 o'clock in the evening.

Tuesday, May 1ſt.

About 18 minutes and 19 ſeconds after one o'clock in the morning the firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow.

Edinburgh, March 23. 1804. } *D. B.*

Extracts.

DESCRIPTION *of a* REMARKABLE PAINTING *of* RAPHAEL'S, *called the* PASSION *of* SICILY.

(*Translated from the Spaniſh of D. Antonio Raphael Mengs.—This deſcription is contained in a letter from Mengs to Ponz, the author of the Viage de Eſpana, and publiſhed by him in the 6th volume of that work.*)

BUT how can I deſcribe to you, in words that will convey an adequate idea of its merit, that moſt beautiful painting, known under the name of the *Paſſion of Sicily?* You need not be informed that Raphael painted it in Rome, in order to be ſent into Sicily, and placed in the church of our Lady of the *Paſſion.* This painting, according to the account of Baſari, fell into the ſea, but was recovered without having ſuffered any damage. It has in every age and country been eſteemed by thoſe who are real judges, as a maſter-piece. Auguſtin, of Venice, engraved it, but his engraving gives a very imperfect idea of the beauty of the original. The Count Malvaſia ſpeaks diſreſpectfully of it; but the writings of the Count ſufficiently ſhow, that his judgment and taſte were not adequate to the perception and reliſh of what is excellent in painting; and if he truſted to the relation or deſcription of other painters, theſe were ſuch, as from the infinite diſtance between their talents and conceptions, and thoſe of Raphael, could not poſſibly diſcern or eſtimate the value of that great man, nor appreciate by any fixed and juſt ſtandard the works of the great maſters in the art of painting.

It appears to me, that the moſt ſublime and difficult branch of the painter's art conſiſts not in pleaſing the eye, and in producing a work which

which will ſatisfy or delight him who is entirely ignorant of the art; but that the moſt rare and commendable talents are thoſe which can ſatisfy the experienced judgment and the cultivated taſte; and that can produce works, in which the enthuſiaſtic ſpectator who bends his whole ſoul on them, can perceive no fault. If we judge Raphael by this ſtandard, in my opinion, Raphael may rank among the greateſt painters whoſe works are now extant. The invention and powers of mind which his pictures, even at the firſt glance, diſplay, ſhow how completely he could ſatisfy the judgment of thoſe who are capable of admiring him, be his ſubject tranquil, or full of life; the pleaſures of love, or the fierceneſs of anger;—cheerful or melancholy:—nothing enters into the compoſition of it, which does not tend directly and ſolely to render that idea perfect, which each reſpectively embraces and requires: by theſe means, his paintings produce as powerful an effect over the mind, as poetry or eloquence can poſſibly do.

Moreover, in each of Raphael's figures we can eaſily and clearly perceive what has immediately preceded the action which is repreſented, and can foretell, with preciſion and certainty, what will follow it. We never ſee in them the repreſentation of actions entirely completed; they are ſo managed, that, by exhibiting action not entirely begun, or entirely terminated, they appear to live to thoſe who view them attentively. In ſhort, if we examine the picture called the *Paſſion of Sicily*, in all its different points, we ſhall not heſitate to acknowledge, that if the grandeur of Raphael was not always equally preſerved in his works, this painting ſurpaſſed them all in the perfection of its beauty.

You know that the ſubject of this picture is taken from that part of Holy Writ, where the women are repreſented as bewailing the fate of Jeſus carrying the croſs to Calvary; while he, like a prophet, told them, that they ought not to weep for him, but for their own ſons, and announced to them the deſtruction of Jeruſalem. In order to give intereſt to the ſubject, Raphael has repreſented Calvary in the far diſtance, to which Jeſus is aſcending by a winding path, turning to the right hand, where is the gate near which, it is ſuppoſed, our Saviour fell, as he was entering on the path leading to Calvary. The executioner is drawing him along by a cord, to which he is faſtened.

It may be ſuppoſed, that, as this painting was intended for the church of our Lady of the Paſſion, the proprietors of it would requeſt, that the painter ſhould introduce our Lady: it is poſſible, however, that the idea was his own: however this may be, Raphael, on every occaſion, knew how to repreſent every ſubject in the moſt noble, becoming, and expreſſive manner.

As it was neceſſary to repreſent in this painting the mother of a perſon whom they were leading to puniſhment, and who was ſuffering the moſt cruel and impious treatment from the officers of juſtice, he choſe that ſtate in which our Lady, the mother of Jeſus, muſt appear the moſt unhappy, and the moſt capable of exciting pity, in the very act of ſupplicating the unfeeling and impious croud in behalf of her ſuffering ſon. In this act Raphael has painted our Lady, who, humbled on her knees, turns not her looks to her ſon, to whom, of herſelf ſhe could give no relief or ſuccour; but in the act of the moſt earneſt and moving entreaty, ſhe appears to have fallen on the ground, and to have even forced the pity of him that was leading our Saviour, who is attempting to raiſe her up again. In this humble ſituation of our Lady, Raphael has given dignity to the painting, by repreſenting round her

her the Magdalen, S. John, and the other Marys, who having run forward to aſſiſt the mother o our Lord, are ſuſtaining her in their arms.

All theſe characters are repreſented as full of conſideration and pity for the ſufferings of Jeſus, particularly the Magdalen, who appears to be ſpeaking to him; but St John is wholly employed in ſupporting our Lady. Jeſus is ſeen falling, but not weak or low in ſpirit, having juſt before reproved them, as the Evangeliſt relates, his countenance: beſides being in that picture cloathed with a dignity and beauty almoſt inconceivable, appears to be enlightened and animated with a prophetic ſpirit; this agrees not only with the ſubject, which repreſents him who was always God, even in his ſufferings; but alſo with the character of Raphael, who never admits any thing low or common, when the ſubject either ought, or affords room to be repreſented with dignity and grandeur. The action of the whole figure is animated and noble: the left arm, which with its moſt graceful hand he reſts on a ſtone, is extended to its full length; but in the folds of his wide ſleeve, the moment of action is depicted, as they appear floating in the air, but without having ceaſed to fall, according to the tendency of their weight. With his right hand Jeſus is holding the croſs, which is oppreſſing him; but not as if he wiſhed to relieve himſelf from that burden, which it plainly appears he could eaſily have done: a thought worthy of the great and comprehenſive mind of Raphael, who, even in a ſingle action, which to many would appear indifferent, has ſhewn that Jeſus ſuffered, becauſe it was his will to ſuffer.

The variety of diſpoſitions and characters which Raphael has exhibited in the different executioners is no leſs admirable, and clearly points out that Jeſus has met with the moſt abandoned and pitileſs of thoſe, who, by their profeſſion, are far removed from humanity and honour. The figure of him behind, who with a cord is dragging our Saviour along, appears to have no other object in view, than the brutal deſign of arriving as ſoon as poſſible with the patient ſufferer at the place of execution. Another, who in a ſlight degree ſupports the croſs, appears to be moved with compaſſion, and to be deſirous to alleviate the burden of Jeſus. At his ſide there is a ſoldier, who, puſhing the croſs with his hand againſt the back of our Saviour, and lifting his ſpear in a threatening poſture, diſcovers the utmoſt degree of malignity, in endeavouring to oppreſs our Saviour, already fallen.

All theſe circumſtances ennoble the art of painting, and diſcover the ſtrength and comprehenſion of the artiſt's mind, which, when it arrives to that perfect invention which Raphael exhibits in this painting, muſt ſtamp its poſſeſſor great and equal to the greateſt poets and orators. But it is neceſſary to define and diſtinguiſh that which conſtitutes a perfect invention: it does not conſiſt ſolely in a happy or grand conception, or in any idea which is appropriate or noble; but in the unity of that idea followed out, which, from the firſt, fills and entirely occupies the mind of the artiſt, and afterwards the mind of him who beholds it: this idea ſhould be carefully preſerved and maintained from the firſt diſpoſition of the ſubject, and kept in view till the laſt ſtroke of the pencil; ſo that, when the work is finiſhed, it may form a perfect and conſiſtent whole.

Many other artiſts, who, to common judges of painting appear *inventors*, have, in almoſt every inſtance, been ignorant of all the circumſtances juſt mentioned; becauſe they are conſtantly confounding *invention* with *compoſition*. It is invention which conſtitutes the poetry of a painting, which already lives in the mind of

the

the painter, and which is afterwards transferred by him to the canvas exactly as if he had ſeen it, and ſucceeded in actually placing before himſelf thoſe very characters and forms which his poetic imagination had before held up to his mind's eye.

On the contrary, *compoſition* and *diſpoſition* conſiſt in arranging all the objects which *invention* had firſt created. The confounding of theſe with invention, (introduced into the ſchools of painting, and into the underſtanding of amateurs,) has led to the erroneous belief, that pictures ſhould have, for their ſole end, the pleaſing of the eye, by a diverſity of objects, and by the different, abſolute, and relative poſitions of the figures; forgetting entirely the moſt noble part, the deſign of the picture, which is the province of invention.

Some ignorant people have dared to ſay, that Raphael did not underſtand compoſition; becauſe they have been acquainted only with a ſmall picture of our Lady, and not with the magnificent works of the Vatican, or with thoſe in which he repreſented, on tapeſtry, the Acts of the Apoſtles: ſuch people ſhould recollect the accurate judgment and taſte of the Duke of Alba; but ſince neither theſe works of Raphael, nor the engravings of them, can be ſeen in Madrid, the picture alone of which we are ſpeaking is ſufficient to prove that he was eminently ſkilled in compoſition. Who knew better than he, how to *proportion* his *compoſitions*, to *pyramid* his groups, and to give the contraſt of alternate movement to the limbs of his figures in an infinite variety of directions, ſo that every part of his divine works appears to live? Who underſtands, ſo well as he, the juſt and proper number of figures which an hiſtorical painting ought to have; or how to diſpoſe them in ſuch a manner that not one of them may appear idle or uſeleſs? If he has rarely made uſe of violent movements, it is becauſe he wiſhed the motion to correſpond with the expreſſion, and to paint the ſtate of mind of thoſe who appeared on his canvas; it being improper, and unnatural, that a perſon who is merely thinking, ſhould exhibit thoſe actions which belong to him who is fighting, running, or walking. The noble and the plebeian, the old and the young, all the diverſities of conditions, whether natural or artificial, ought to be diſtinguiſhed in a good compoſition, as they are in Raphael's paintings: this diſtinction belongs to the province of invention.

The drawing which the painter makes uſe of, in order to expreſs the conceptions of his underſtanding, is very beautiful in this painting, as in all the other works of Raphael; and if he do not arrive in this at the perfect beauty of the Grecian paintings, his inferiority muſt be attributed to the difference of the cuſtoms and manners in the time of Raphael, from thoſe which prevailed among the Greeks, and alſo to the very different occaſions and objects on which he exerciſed his talents; but if the ancient Greeks had been under the neceſſity of painting an executioner by the ſide of Chriſt, they could not have produced a ſuperior figure to that which appears in the back ground, nor would they have painted it in any reſpect different. If the proportion of this man is ſhort and mean, let it be conſidered how improper it would have been, if, in place of this figure, there had been exhibited an elegant figure, ſuch as the gladiator of Borgio *, which would have excited more admiration than Chriſt

* A Statue known under the name of the Gladiator, in the poſſeſſion of the Houſe of Borgio at Rome. It is conſidered as one of the moſt excellent Grecian ſtatues which are preſerved; and although it is generally thought to repreſent a Gladiator, the beſt judges take

Chriſt himſelf, as happened with the famous work of Dominiquino, in the chapel of St Andrew, in the church of St Gregory, at Rome, in which painting, every body admires more the executioner who is whipping the ſaint, than the ſaint himſelf, who is the principal figure, and the hero of the piece: this has generally happened to all the famous painters who have flouriſhed ſince the beginning of the 17th century. Whoever wiſhes to ſee, in the ancients, an example of a figure, not ſo beautiful as they generally exhibited them, let him examine the *Arrotine* of Florence, and he will perceive, that this figure exhibits, not the form of a wreſtler, or of a Silenus, or of a gladiator, but is rather leſs beautiful than the one we have mentioned *.

Beſides, whoever has ſkill ſufficient to examine and ſtudy the ſtyle of Raphael's painting, both in this and in his other works, will perceive the identical ſpirit of the ancients: like them, he marks with preciſion and clearneſs all the eſſential parts in the formation of the human body, touching in a light and ſcarcely perceptible manner, whatever is ſuperfluous and void of meaning. But what, above all other things, creates aſtoniſhment and admiration in the painting of Raphael is, that the character of every perſonage whom he introduces, correſponds ſo exactly and fully with the actions which he is repreſented as performing, that we in reality perceive a man, who, not by chance, but from his own natural inclination, is performing the action in which Raphael has painted him; and this may be inferred, not only from the phyſiognomy, by which the diſpoſition and intention are generally known, but alſo from the form of the whole body, and of every individual and ſingle part.

The figure which is ſeen in the back ground repreſents a man raw-boned and haggard, ſuch as thoſe of inferior talents often are; and the action given to him correſponds with this deſcription: it exhibits no particular energy of mind; on the contrary, in the other two, the expreſſion in their countenances is increaſed in the ſame proportion as the ſymmetry of their bodies is more elegant; but, above all, we may perceive in Jeſus the moſt intereſting phyſiognomy, joined to the moſt animated expreſſion, while at the ſame time there are preſerved the utmoſt dignity and grandeur. All the eſſential parts of the bones and muſcles are viſible, but with ſuch delicacy, that they in no degree break the grandeur of the principal *forms*. This characteriſtic is preſerved in the neck, and in the hand, with which he ſupports himſelf; and, although the action of ſupporting himſelf ſwells out the fleſh in ſuch a manner that the bones and joints are concealed, yet it gives, notwithſtanding, ſuch a contour to the thumb and the fingers, and ſo exactly correſponds with the character of the head, as if it had been executed by the moſt eminent Grecian artiſts, who were endeavouring to exhibit the figure of a character between that of Jupiter and that of Apollo; which character would exactly correſpond with that given by Raphael to Chriſt, if to it we add the expreſſion of that ſuffering under which he is repreſented.

HISTORY

take it to be a ſoldier fighting. This work is attributed to an artiſt called Agaſias, becauſe that name is on the pedeſtal; but the ancient authors, who treat of the arts, do not mention him.

* The Arrotine is an excellent figure, which is in the gallery of the Grand Duke at Florence: it is called the *Arrotine*, or *Sharpener*: becauſe it is repreſented in the act of ſharpening a knife. It is ſaid to repreſent a ſlave, and to be the ſame ſlave, who, according to Livy, having accidentally overheard the plan of the ſons of Brutus to re-eſtabliſh the ſons of Tarquin at Rome, ſaved his country by revealing the conſpiracy to the Conſul.

History *of* Meletina.

MELETINA is the accompliſhed daughter of opulent parents. Her mother died when ſhe was very young: her father, a man of a feeling and liberal mind, devoted himſelf entirely to the education of his two lovely children Meletina and her brother, who, being nearly of an age, and equal in all the beſt gifts of nature, grew up together in the tendereſt affection. It happened that Meletina, now turned of twenty, was on a diſtant viſit, at the houſe of a female relation, when ſhe heard that her father, whom ſhe loved moſt tenderly, was attacked by a very dangerous diſorder. The poor girl haſtened home in the moſt painful anxiety, which was converted into the bittereſt diſtreſs, by her finding, on her return, that her father was dead, and her brother confined by the malignant diſtemper, which he had caught in his inceſſant attendance on the parent they had loſt. The utmoſt efforts were uſed to keep Meletina from the chamber of her brother; but no entreaties could prevail on her to deſert the only ſurviving object of her ardent affection, and, deſpiſing the idea of her own danger, ſhe attended the unhappy youth, who was now delirious, with ſuch tender aſſiduity, that ſhe would not permit him to receive either nouriſhment or medicine from any hand but her own. The purity of her conſtitution, or the immediate care of Providence, preſerved the generous Meletina from infection, and heaven granted to her earneſt prayers the endangered life of her brother; but his recovery ſeemed to be rather deſigned as a trial of her fortitude than as a reward of her tenderneſs: his bodily health was reſtored to him, but his mental faculties were deſtroyed. The unhappy Meletina, in the place of a lively young friend, and a generous protector, found only a poor babbling idiot, whoſe ſituation appeared to her the more deplorable, becauſe, though he had utterly loſt a ſolid and a brilliant underſtanding, he ſeemed to retain all his benevolent affections. By one peculiarity which attended him, ſhe was ſingularly affected: and perhaps it made her reſolve on the extraordinary ſacrifice which ſhe has offered to his calamity. The peculiarity I ſpeak of was this, he not only diſcovered great ſatisfaction in the ſight of his ſiſter, though utterly unable to maintain a rational converſation with her; but if ſhe left him for any conſiderable time, he began to expreſs, by many wild geſtures, extreme agitation and anxiety, and could never be prevailed on to touch any food, except in the preſence of Meletina. Many experiments were tried to quiet his apprehenſions on this point, and to relieve his ſiſter from ſo inconvenient and ſo painful an attendance. Theſe experiments did not ſucceed; but two medical friends of Meletina, who took a generous intereſt in her health and happineſs, engaged to correct this peculiarity in her poor ſenſeleſs brother, and convinced her, that for his ſake, as well as her own, ſhe ought to acquieſce in ſome painful expedients for this purpoſe. Her underſtanding was indeed convinced by their humane and judicious arguments, but her heart ſoon revolted againſt them; and, after two or three ſevere but unſucceſsful attempts to correct the obſtinate habit of the affectionate idiot, ſhe determined to irritate him no farther, but to make an entire ſacrifice of her own convenience and pleaſure to the tranquillity of this unfortunate being. She felt a tender and melancholy delight in promoting his peace and comfort; but the time now arrived in which the force and purity of her ſiſterly attachment was expoſed to a trial perhaps as ſevere as ever woman ſuſtained. A year and ſome months had now elapſed ſince the deceaſe of her father, when a young ſoldier of family and fortune, who had made a deep impreſſion on her youthful heart, returned to England from a diſtant campaign. He was juſt recovered of a wound, which had detained him abroad, and returned home in the ardent hope of being completely rewarded for all his toils and ſufferings, by the poſſeſſion of his lovely Meletina. She received him with all the frankneſs and warmth of a ſincere and virtuous affection; but, after they had given to each other a long and circumſtantial account of their paſt diſtreſſes, ſhe anſwered his eager propoſal of immediate marriage by declaring, that ſhe thought it her duty to renounce her fair proſpect of connubial happineſs, and to devote herſelf entirely to that unfortunate b[illegible]

t[illegible]

ther, who exiſted only by her inceſſant attention: ſhe enumerated the many reaſons that inclined her to ſuch a painful ſacrifice, with all the ſimple and pathetic eloquence of angelic virtue. Her lover, who poſſeſſed that melting tenderneſs of heart which often accompanies heroic courage, liſtened to all her arguments with a ſilent though paſſionate admiration, and, inſtead of attempting to detach her thoughts from the deplorable condition of her brother, he offered to relinquiſh his own active purſuits, to engage with her in any plan of ſequeſtered life, and to take an equal part in the ſuperintendance of that hapleſs being, who had ſo juſt a title to their compaſſion, and their care. This generous offer overwhelmed the tender Meletina. For ſome time ſhe could anſwer it only by weeping; but they were tears of mingled agony and delight. At laſt ſhe replied, "My excellent friend, I ſhall now, and at all times, have the frankneſs to avow, that you are extremely dear to me, and that I feel, as I ought to do, the uncommon proof which you are now giving me of the pureſt affection; but I muſt not ſuffer the kindneſs and generoſity of your heart to injure your happineſs and glory. I muſt not be your wife. The peculiarity of my ſituation calls for ſo painful a ſacrifice; but great ſacrifices have great rewards; I feel that I ſhall be ſupported by the noble pride, not only of diſcharging my duty, but of preſerving your tender eſteem, which I ſhould certainly deſerve to forfeit, as well as my own, if I did not reſolutely decline your too generous propoſal."

The affectionate young ſoldier endeavoured to ſhake her reſolution by every argument that the truth and ardour of his paſſion could poſſibly ſuggeſt. Meletina was inflexible; and the utmoſt that her lover could obtain, was a promiſe, that if, by attention and time, ſhe ſucceeded in her hope of reſtoring the intellects of her brother, ſhe would complete the ſcene of general happineſs, which that joyful event would occaſion, by the immediate acceptance of that hand, which ſhe now rejected only from the juſt ſcruples of genuine affection. Having thus ſettled their very delicate conteſt, they parted. The ſoldier rejoined his regiment; but, in ſpite of military diſſipation, continued for a long time to write very tender letters to the generous Meletina. At laſt, however, whether his paſſion was diminiſhed by its deſpair of being gratified, or whether the purity of a chaſte attachment is incompatible with a martial life, while he was engaged in dangerous and diſtant ſervice, he was deeply involved in a very perplexing illicit intrigue, which would probably have given him many years of diſquietude, had not the chance of war put an early period to his life: a muſket ball paſſed through his body; but he lived long enough to write an affectionate parting letter to Meletina, in which he confeſſed his frailties, extolled her angelic purity of heart, and entreated her to do, what he ſolemnly aſſured her he did himſelf, conſider both the time and the manner of his death, not as a misfortune, but a bleſſing. Meletina lamented him when dead, as ſhe had loved him living, with the moſt faithful tenderneſs; ſhe mourned for him as for a huſband; and, though many years have elapſed ſince his deceaſe, a grey ſilk is to this day her conſtant apparel. Nor is there any oſtentation in this peculiarity of her dreſs; for her attendance on her brother is ſtill ſo uniform, that ſhe never appears in public, and indeed is never abſent from her own houſe more than two or three hours at a time. From habit, and the affectionate caſt of her temper, ſhe takes a pleaſure in the petty childiſh plays by which her hapleſs companion is amuſed; and, ſo far from ſinking herſelf into a ſtate of indolence or apathy, ſhe poſſeſſes great delicacy of manners, and all the ſtrength and luſtre of a refined underſtanding. She is now turned of fifty; and, though her countenance, when ſhe is ſilent, has an air of mild and touching melancholy, her converſation is animated and chearful. As her brother pleaſes himſelf by the habit of riſing and going to reſt with the lark, ſhe has the long winter evenings entirely to herſelf; and at this ſeaſon ſhe has a great ſhare of ſocial enjoyment, by receiving the viſits of her ſelected friends. To theſe ſhe is remarkably open and unreſerved, and has a peculiar pleaſure in talking over the extraordinary occurrences of her early life. This circle indeed is ſmall, though it is juſtly eſteemed an honour to ſhare the friendſhip of Meletina, and thoſe who poſſeſs it have the happineſs of knowing perhaps the moſt ſingular and moſt intereſting of ancient virgins."

Books *and* Pamphlets *published in* London *in February* 1804.

Architecture.

A Supplement to a Treatiſe on the Conſtruction and properties of Arches, publiſhed in 1801; by George Atwood, Eſq. 7s. 6d. ſewed.

Aſtronomy.

A Geographical, Nautical, Mechanical, and Mathematical View of the Univerſe; by W. Parker. 8vo. 3s.

Drama.

Almahide and Hamet, a Tragedy; to which is prefixed, a Letter to John Philip Kemble, on Dramatic Compoſition; by Benjamin Heath Malkin, M. A. Royal 8vo. 6s. boards.

The Soldier's Daughter, a Comedy, now performing with unparalleled Applauſe at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; written by C. Cherry. 2s. 6d.

Education.

Midſummer Holidays; in which is introduced a conciſe Hiſtory of England, with Subjects for Youth of both Sexes. 1s. 6d.

A Wreath for the Brow of Youth; containing Inſtructions and Moral Tales; with Engravings. 6s. boards.

Juvenile Dialogues, French and Engliſh, to facilitate the Reading of French; by the Counteſs de Fouchecour. 1s.

Summary of Ancient Hiſtory, from the earlieſt Ages to the Diſſolution of the Roman Empire; with a Geographical Index. 12mo. 4s.

Stories for children; by Annabella Plumptre. 2s.

Engliſh Parſing; compriſing the Rules of Syntax, exemplified by appropriate Leſſons; by James Giles. 2s.

A Syſtem of Geography, with a ſeries of Geographical Examinations, by John Holland, 12mo. Longman and Rees, London.

Eſſays on Hiſtory, particularly the Jewiſh, Aſſyrian, Perſian, Grecian, and Roman; with Examinations for the uſe of young Perſons. By John Holland. 12mo. Longman and Rees.

Hiſtory.

Rev. James Granger's Biographical Hiſtory of England, from Egbert the Great to the Revolution. 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s. boards; or on royal paper, hot-preſſed, 2l. 2s. boards. A new edition.

Maurice's Modern Hiſtory of Hindoſtan. vol. II. Part I.

Law.

The Statutes at Large (Vol. XLIV.) Anno 43 Geo. III.) being the Firſt Seſſion of the Second Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland; by Danby Pickering, of Gray's Inn, Eſq.

The Aſſeſſed Taxes; including a correct analytical Abridgement of the ſeveral Statutes paſſed in the 43d Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty King George III. relative to the Duties under the Management of the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of Taxes; by Thomas Walter Williams, Eſq. 8vo. 5s. in boards.

Medical.

A Synoptical Table of Diſeaſes, exhibiting at one View their Arrangement in Claſſes, Orders, Genera, and Species; deſigned for the uſe of Students; by Alexander Crichton, M.D F.R.S. Phyſician to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cambridge, Fellow of the Royal Linnean Society, Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St Peterſburg, and Lecturer on the Doctrines and Practice, &c. on two large Sheets. 2s. 6d.

Obſervations on inguinal and congenital Hernia; by Aſtley Cooper, F.R.S.; with Engravings. Folio. 2l. 2s. boards.

Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; by J. Murray. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

Rules of the extended Medical Inſtitution for the benefit of the Poor; with an explanation of the Deſign, and various neceſſary Inſtructions; by Thomas Beddoes, M.D. 1s. 6d.

Mercantile.

An improved Method of Book-keeping, by John Shires, Accomptant. 4to. 7s. 6d. boards

Miſcellaneous.

Indian Recreations; conſiſting chiefly of Strictures on the domeſtic and rural economy of the Mahomedans and Hindoos; by the Rev. William Tennant, I. L.D.; with Plates. 2 vols 8vo. 18s. boards.

An Addreſs to the Public from the Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice; Part II. 1s. 6d.

A Review of the "Vindication of the Conduct of the Five ſuſpended Members of the Council of the Royal Academy." 1s.

A Supplementary Epiſtle to the Correſpondence between Mr Bowles and Mr Adam, addreſſed to the Man who calls himſelf a Chriſtian. 4to. 2s.

A Poſtliminious Preface to the Hiſtorical Review of the ſtate of Ireland, by Francis Plowden, Eſq containing a Statement of the Author's Communications with the Right Hon. Henry Addington, &c. upon the Subject of that Work; Strictures upon the Britiſh Critic, and other Traducers of the Iriſh Nation; and alſo Obſervations on Lord Redeſdale's Letters to the Earl of Fingal. 3s.

The Confeſſions of J. Lackington, late Bookſeller; to which are added, Letters on the bad Conſequences of having Daughters educated at Boarding-ſchools. 2s. boards.

A Solemn

A ſolemn proteſt againſt the Revival of ſcenic Exhibitions and Interludes at the Royalty Theatre; by the Reverend Thomas Thirlwal, M.A. a Member of the Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice. 6d.

Naval.

The Report of the Evidence and other Proceedings in Parliament reſpecting the Invention of the Life Boat; alſo Documents illuſtrating the Principles and Conſtruction of the Life Boat, and its ſecurity in turbulent Seas; with practical Directions for the Management of it; by Henry Greathead. 2s.

Novels.

Candid Junior and Dr Pangloſs; being a Continuation of Voltaire's Candid. 3 vols. 12s. boards.

Henrietta Bellman; or, the New Family Picture; by Auguſtus Lafontaine. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. ſewed.

Maids as they are not, and Wives as they are; by Mrs Martha Homely. 4 vols. 16s.

The Citizen's Daughter; or, What might be. 12mo. 4s ſewed.

Amaſina; or, the American Foundling. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. ſewed.

Poetry.

The Wiccamical Chaplet, a Selection of original Poetry, compriſing ſmaller Poems, claſſical Trifles; edited by George Huddersford. 6s. boards.

Invaſion; a deſcriptive and ſatyrical Poem; by J. Amphlett. 12mo. 3s. boards.

Poems, by George Richards, M.A.; 2 pocket volumes. 10s. boards.

Miſcellaneous Poems, by John Parker. 8vo. 3s. boards.

The Poetical works of John Langhorne, D.D.; to which are prefixed, Memoirs of the Author; by his Son, the Rev. J. T. Langhorne, L.L.B. embelliſhed with Engravings; 2 vols. foolſcap 8vo. 12s. and wove thick poſt, with proof impreſſions. 16s.

Political.

An Examination of all the Statutes reſpecting the Volunteers; in which the Appointment of the Officers, the Right to reſign, and the Exemptions and Obligations, are fully conſidered. 1s.

Utrum Horum? Addington or Pitt? An Appeal to the good Senſe of the People, ' eſpecially recommended to the Peruſal of Members of Parliament; occaſioned by reading "A Plain Anſwer to the Miſrepreſentations and Calumnies contained in the Curſory Remarks of a near obſerver." 2s.

Egeria; or elementary Studies on the Progreſs of Nations in Political Economy, Legiſlation, and Government. 8vo. 9s. boards.

The Correſpondence between Lord Redeſdale, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and the Earl of Fingal, &c.; to which is added, the Narrative of the Rev. P. O'Neil referred to in the Correſpondence. 1s.

Theology.

A Diſſuaſion from Sunday drilling, including Extracts from Pamphlets on the Subject of Sunday Drilling lately publiſhed; by the Rev. John Hughes. 6d.

Remarks on a Charge delivered by the Biſhop of Lincoln to his Clergy, at the Viſitation in June 1803; with particular References to the Biſhop's Animadverſions on Evangelical Preachers. 3s.

Letters on the Atonement; by Charles Jerram, A.M. 2s. 6d.

Eight Diſcourſes on Theological and Literary Subjects, by the late Profeſſor Arthur, of Glaſgow; with an Account of ſome Particulars in his Life and Character, by Profeſſor William Richardſon. 8vo. 8s. boards.

The Guide to Immortality; or Memoirs of the Life and Character of Chriſt, by the Four Evangeliſts; digeſted according to the Order of Time and Place in the Words of the eſtabliſhed Verſion; illuſtrated with Notes; by Robert Fellowes, A.M. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

Prieſtley's Hiſtory of the Chriſtian Church, volumes III. IV. V. and VI. 1l. 12s. boards.

Topography.

An Epitome of the Hiſtory of the Iſlands of Malta and Gozo; with a new Map; by Charles Wilkinſon.

Scotia Depicta; or, the Antiquities, Caſtles, Public Buildings Seats, Cities, and Picturesque Scenery, of Scotland; illuſtrated in a Series of Etchings by James Fittler, from Drawings by John Claude Nattes. Imperial long 4to. 6l. 6s. boards.

Literary *and* Scientific Notices.

A Literary treaſure of conſiderable value will ſhortly be preſented to the public. It conſiſts of the entire and unpubliſhed Correſpondence, and of various Miſcellaneous Works, of "the Shakeſpeare of Novel Writing," Samuel Richardson. The recent deceaſe of his laſt ſurviving daughter, Mrs Anne Richardſon, of Stratford in Suffolk, is the cauſe of theſe valuable relics being given to the world, after being locked up in poſſeſſion of the family for upwards of forty years. As the correſpondence chiefly related to living characters, Mr Richardſon enjoined in his laſt illneſs that his poſthumous papers might not be publiſhed "during the life time of his daughters, unleſs either of them ſhould by accident be reduced in circumſtances, when he truſted the publication would

would prove a fortune to them;" and under this impreſſion he actually arranged and corrected great part for the preſs. The death of his laſt daughter having now removed the force of the above injunction, his grandſons, the Rev. SAMUEL CROWTHER, rector of Chriſt-church, London, and PHILIP DIXCHER, Eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet, have diſpoſed of the manuſcripts, in behalf of the various branches of the family, to Mr PHILIPS, of St Paul's Church-yard, and they will immediately be publiſhed in five or ſix elegant volumes, accompanied with ſuitable embelliſhments. The Life and Literary Character of Mr Richardſon will be prefixed by Mrs BARBAULD, who will ſuperintend the publication.

Mr PORSON has we learn, put two others of the Plays of Euripides to the preſs, the Hippolytus Coronatus and Alceſtes.

A General Officer, whoſe name is dear to the public, having addreſſed, while on Foreign ſervice, a Series of Letters to his ſon, who was on the point of entering the army, has been prevailed on to permit their publication; and this valuable ſyſtem of military and popular ethics will ſpeedily make its appearance under the title of *The Military Mentor*. Perhaps no work was ever written which was ſo completely calculated to produce in the ſame perſon the qualifications of the accompliſhed gentlemen and the gallant officer.

Lord GRENVILLE is printing a ſmall volume of letters, which the late Earl of Chatham ſent to his nephew, the father of the late Lord Camelford.

Mr RICHARD TWISS, author of travels in Portugal and Spain, Ireland, France, &c. has invited ſubſcriptions to a new work, in one volume, 4to which he intends to publiſh, under the title of Miſcellanies, conſiſting of Eſſays, Tales, &c. tranſlated and imitated from ſeveral languages; with other pieces, on various ſubjects. The ſubſcriptions are one guinea, to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

The Rev. J. GRANT, of Warrington, will publiſh, in a few days, an Enquiry into the preſent State of Friendly Societies, having a reference principally to Mr Roſe's Act for enabling them to new-model their Regulations.

In the courſe of a few months will be publiſhed, a new and complete ſet of Tables for readily computing the Longitude of Places from Lunar Obſervations, according to a new and accurate method, by the Rev. JAMES ANDREW, of Woolwich Common.'

A ſecond edition, enlarged and improved, is in the preſs, of Mr EDWARD VALPY's "Elegantiæ; or, Rules and Exerciſes, illuſtrative of elegant Latin Style, intended for the uſe of the higher Claſſes of Grammar Schools.

The Bard of Avon, whoſe works have ſo often iſſued from the preſs, in every poſſible form, is ſtill to meet the public eye in a new form. A literary gentleman, well known by his various uſeful publications, has projected a new edition, under the title of "The Lady's Shakeſpeare;" and there can be little doubt, from the editor's experience, but that the plan will deſerve the patronage of that ſex for whoſe uſe the work is deſigned.

A Tranſlation of Florian's Paſtoral Romance, by Miſs HIGHLEY, is in the preſs, and will be publiſhed, with three elegant engravings, in the courſe of the preſent month.

Mr H. WHITFIELD, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and author of the Chriſtmas Holidays and Black Monday, a poem, has in the preſs a novel, in two volumes, entitled "A Picture from Life; or, the Hiſtory of Emma Tankerville and Sir Henry Moreton," which will be publiſhed early in the preſent month.

Mrs GOOCH has in the preſs a novel, entitled Sherwood Foreſt.

Mr MALKIN is about to publiſh an Account of a Tour through Wales.

Beſides the uſual lectures at the Royal Inſtitution, five new courſes will be delivered this year;—on Belles Lettres, by the Rev Mr HEWLET;—on Ancient and Modern Architecture, by the Rev. Mr CROWE, Public Orator of the Univerſity of Oxford;—on Botany, by Dr SMITH, Preſident of the Linnean Society;—and on Painting, by Mr OPIE. The public experiments on Chemiſtry will commence on the third of March.

On Tueſday, the 14th of February, the following gentlemen, after a very ſharp conteſt, were elected Vice Preſidents of the Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, viz. Richard Clarke, Eſq. Chamberlain of the City, 201.—Sir Ro. Peale, bart. M.P. 202.—Nathaniel Conant, Eſq. 181.—Doctor Richard Powell, 178.—Thomas Rowcroft, Eſq. Alderman, 158.

The Chineſe characters, cut in wood, which had lain above ſixty years in the National Library at Paris, have been lately transferred to the Printing Office of the Republic, for the uſe of Dr HAGAR. Before their removal, they were counted by a Commiſſary of the Library, and a Commiſſary of the Printing Office; and the number of them was found to amount to 86,417. They are contained in 236 boxes; and M. DE LA RUE, one of the above-mentioned commiſſaries, is claſſing them according to the 214 elementary ſigns, and arranging them in a cabinet appropriated to that purpoſe. In the mean time, Dr Hagar has written a Catalogue and Deſcription of the Rare Chineſe Coins in the National Cabinet, which, it is expected, will ſoon be printed.

M. LANGLES is employed upon an edition of the Arabic Original of the Travels

of

of two Mahometans to China, of which RENAUDOT published a French Translation at Paris in 1718, but the learned then doubted of the existence of the original. M. Langles intends to enrich his edition with numerous annotations.

Don RAFAELLE, a learned Maronite, from Cairo, has been appointed assistant to M. DE SACY, as Professor of the Arabic Language in Paris.

M. TITSINGH, formerly Dutch Ambassador to the courts of China and Japan, has presented to the National Library in Paris a part of the Japanese books, which he had collected during his residence in that country.

M. DE LA TOUR, a wealthy bookseller in Paris, who had for many years carried on an epistolary correspondence with the Missionaries in China, and received from them a great number of curiosities from that country, has lately printed a Description of his Cabinet, and various Articles of Intelligence relative to China. The remainder of his numerous MSS. have been put into the hands of the Abbe GROSIER, who is preparing, from them, for the press, an improved and enlarged edition of the "Description Generale de la Chine," which hitherto formed the thirteenth volume of the "Histoire Generale" of Father Moilia. The natural history of China, with which we have hitherto had but an imperfect acquaintance, will in particular be enriched by these materials.

Professor SPALDING has just published a second volume of his edition of the Institutes of Quintilian.

SCHWEIGHÆUSER has lately published two new volumes of Athenæus, one of the text and the other of notes.

From an official account of Louisiana we learn, that there exists, about 1000 miles up the Missouri, and near that river, a mountain of salt, 180 miles long, and forty five in width. It is composed of solid rock-salt, without any trees or even shrubs on it. Salt springs are very numerous beneath the surface of the mountain.

C. F. REINHARD, of Strasburgh, has obtained a patent for his new method of printing musical notes with solid plates. These stereotypes differ from Didot's, who set up moveable types to form a matrix, whereas Reinhard requires no intermediate matrix, but sets up directly with moveable matrices: a process at once simple, certain, and inexpensive. M. Reinhard, by printing with two colours, has likewise succeeded in imitating written music with more effect than can be done by means of engraved plates.

Professor WIBORG of Copenhagen, has invented a machine for weighing corn, by means of which the quality may be discovered from its weight.

M. ESMARK, Member of the Norwegian Council of Mines at Kongsberg, has, in a late tour in Norway, made many interesting experiments in order to determine the boundary line of vegetation, and of the unmelting of the snow. Of the mountains which he ascended for this purpose, the highest is Schneehutten, which, according to his observations, rises rather more than 8000 Reineland feet above the level of the sea. It is covered with eternal snow, and, at a place where the snow had tumbled down, twenty five layers of it might be distinguished, each of them with a rind of ice. The uppermost layer, which has a wave-like shape, was, in the hollows of the snow-waves, weaker and of an amethyst colour; which appearance has likewise been observed in the Alps. Where the rays of the sun fall in an oblique direction towards the north and north east, the boundary line of the snow is as low as 3000 feet above the surface of the sea; but towards the south and west, where the heat of the sun is more powerful, it is only at the height of 7000 feet above the level of the sea that the snow is found never to thaw. The highest parts, which M. Esmark climbed, consisted of a stone composed of quartzore and micaceous particles, except Mount Tromsfieldet, betwixt Tonstel and Foldalen, the summit of which consists of a hitherto unknown descript kind of stone, which is a mixture of feldspath and schillerspath, at an elevation of nearly 4500 feet above the level of the sea. This kind of stone is so powerfully magnetical that it changed the direction of the needle at the distance of four feet. It will take a very fine polish, and with respect to colour, somewhat resembles the Labrador stone. The boundary of vegetation in Norway differs in different places, as do likewise the kinds of trees and plants, which are capable of bearing a greater or less degree of cold. At the height of 1000 feet, some of the better sorts of fruit trees thrive, and are productive. The pitch-pine (*pinus picea* LIN.) bears a greater degre of cold in Norway than the fir (*pinus abies* LIN.) the latter thriving only at the height of 2000 feet, which the former is found at an elevation of 3000 feet above the level of the sea; the birch likewise thrives at that height: but, at a greater height, Mr Esmark met with no other vegetable productions, except the *betula nana*, some salices, and the juniper bush, which, however, do not thrive at a greater elevation than 3200 feet above the level of the sea. Barley and oats will indeed grow at the elevation of from 1500 to 1800 feet, but only in sheltered valleys. At an elevation of from 1200 to 1300 feet, the night frost does frequently great injury to the young crops.

POETRY.

Poetry.

AULD ETTRICK JOHN.

A SCOTTISH BALLAD.

THERE dwalt a man on Ettrick ſide,
An 'oneſt man I wat was he;
His name was John, an' he was born
A year afore the thretty three.
He wad a wife whan he was young,
But ſhe had deit, an' John was wae:
He wantit lang, at length did gang
To court the laſſie o' the brae.

Auld John cam daddin' down the hill,
His arm was waggin' manfullie;
He thought his ſhadow look'd-na ill,
As aft he keek'd aſide to ſee.
His ſhoon war four pund weight a-piece;
On ilka leg a ho had he;
His doublet ſtrang was large an' lang;
His breeks they har'ly reach'd his knee.

His coat was threed-about wi' green,
The mouds had wrought it muckle harm;
The pouches war an ell atween,
The cuff was fauldit up the arm.
He wore a bonnet on his head,
The bung upon his ſhouders lay,
An' by the neb, ye wad hae read,
That Johnie view'd the milky-way.

But yet, for a' his antic dreſs,
His cheeks wi' healthy red did glow;
His joints war knit, an' firm like braſs,
Though ſiller grey his head did grow.
An' John, altho' he had nae lands,
Had twa gude kye amang the knowes;
A hunder pund i 'oneſt hands;
An' ſax-an'-thretty doddit yowes.

An Nelly was a bonny laſs,
Fu' ſweet an' ruddy was her mou';
Her een war like twa beads o' glaſs;
Her brow was white like Cheviot woo.
Her hair was like the hoddy craw;
Her cheeks war bright as heather bells;
Her boſom like December ſnaw,
Her teeth as pure as eggs's ſhells.

"Gude wife," quo' John, as he ſat down,
"I'm come to court your doughter Nell;
An' if I die immediately,
She ſall hae a' the gear herſel.
An' if ſhe chance to hae a ſon,
I'll breed him up a braw divine;
But if ilk wifs turn out a we'an
There's little fear but ſhe hae nine."

Now Nelly thought, an' ay ſhe leugh,
Our lads are a' for ſodgers gane,
Young Tam will kiſs an' toy enough,
But he o' marriage taketh nane.

March 1804.

When I am laid in Johnie's bed,
Like hares or lav rocks, I'll be free;
I'll buſk me braw, an' conquer a',
Auld Johnie's juſt the man for me.

Wi' little fay he wan the day,
She ſoon becam' his bonny bride;
But ilka joy is fled away
Frae Johnie's canty ingle ſide.
She frets, an' greets, an' viſits aft,
In hopes ſome lad will ſee her hame;
But never ane will be ſae daft
As tent auld Johnie's fliſky dame.

An' John will be a gett'ing ſoon;
His teeth are frae their ſockets flown;
The hair's peel'd aff his head aboon,
His face is milk-an'-water grown.
His legs, that firm like pillars ſtood,
Are now grown toom an' unco ſma.'
She's reav'd him fair o fleſh an' blood,
An' peace o' mind,—the warſt ava.

Let ilka laſſie tak' a man,
An' ilka callan tak' a wife;
But youth wi' youth gae hand in hand,
Or tine the ſweeteſt joys o life.
Ye men whae's heads are turnin' gray,
Whae to the grave are haſtin' on,
Let reaſon ay your paſſion ſway,
An' mind the fate o' Ettrick John.

An' a' ye laſſes, plump an' fair,
Let pure affection guide your hand,
Nor ſtoop to lead a life o' care
Wi' wither'd age for gear or land.
When ilka lad your beauty ſlights,
An' ilka ſmile ſal yield to wae,
Ye'l mind the lang an' laneſome nights
O' Nell, the laſſie o' the brae.

A Shepherd.

Etrick, 1804.

SONG

FOR THE TWEEDALE VOLUNTEERS.

Tune—"*Erin go brah.*"

NOW *Scotia*'s bold heroes, that bathe in her fountains,
Or baſk on her hills, for the conteſt ſhe trains,
All ſtrong as the torrents that roll down her mountains,
And ſwift as the tempeſts that ſweep o'er her plains.
Shall then *Tweed*'s brave ſons, amid war's loudeſt thunder,
See their country alarm'd, and not burn to defend her?

No!

No! never their ancient renown they'll
furrender,
But, freedom their birth-right, diſdain
Gaul's chains!

However our foes their deſigns may diſ-
ſemble,
Their arts to a nation enlighten'd are
vain!
They would conquer our power, which has
oft made them tremble,
With which their ambition will not peace
maintain!
They would t rniſh our fame, not by riſing
above it,
But by blaſting detraction, for ſlaves cannot
love it!
They would plunder our wealth, which
like robb rs they covet,
Our wealth which by commerce they
never could gain!

See, the Ghoſts of our fathers, who con-
quer'd with *Wallace*,
And with *Bruce* fought by *Bannock-
burn's* blood-purpled ſtream,
From the clouds bending down, eye, with
rapture, our vallies
All glitt'ring with arms in the ſun's ra-
diant beam!
Should the wicked, they cry, give us their
approbation,
'Twould diſgrace us, ſince Virtue has here
fix'd her ſtation,
That the hatred of ſlaves crowns with glory
a nation
Who, dearer than life, independence eſ-
teem!

Riſe then, nobly riſe, ere our en'mies at-
tack us!
What coward ſo baſe as to linger be-
hind?
Our k ng, country, friends,—all that's ſacred
invoke us,
And kind e with ardour each generous
mind!
We will die with that freedom our anceſtors
gave us,
For of death crown'd with glory no power
can bereave us!
Or humble the tyrant who dares to enſlave
us,
And give him the chains for our country
deſign'd *J. N.*

Traquair Manſe.

SONG,

FOR THE TWEEDALE VOLUNTEERS.

Tune—"*Lewis Gordon.*"

SEE, my countrie's banners fly!
Furie burns in evrie eye!
Why, my *jeanie*, why that ſigh?
Shall I ſhrink when danger's near?
Tho' I tear me frae thy arms,
I'm na dead to beautie's charms;
'Tis to ſhield frae war's alarms,
A' that to my ſoul is dear!

Come now, *Yock*, gie me your hand,
If I fa' on *Scotia's* ſtrand,
Mind a father's laſt command,
An' a father's bleſſin' claim;

Whan thy arm the ſword can wield,
Stand thy king an' countrie's ſhield,
Never Scotland's glory yield,
Never ſtain thy father's fame!

You, my *Peggie*, bluſhin' flower,
Smilin' in the vernal hour!
Can I in a villain's power
Thy unriſled bloſſom ſee?

If the tyrant o'er the waves,
Dare conduct his hoſt o' ſlaves,
Scotia's ſons ſhall on their graves,
Plant the tree o' Libertie!

If, in adverſe battle toſt,
I behold my countrie loſt,
Then I'll on th' extremeſt coaſt,
Stand my deareſt fame to ſave!

There, my blood-ſtain'd ſword I'll draw!
There, on Scotland's name I'll ca'!
There, wi' Libertie, I'll fa'!
An' there we beath ſhall fill ea grave!

Traquair Manſe. *J. N.*

DEDICATION

To Queen MARY STUART, *of the Latin Paraphroſe of the Pſalms.*

By Buchanan.

TRANSLATED BY DR. H. W. TYTLER.

BRIGHT nymph, illuſtrious queen, whoſe
gentle ſway
Fair *Caledonia's* hardy ſons obey;
Whoſe ſacred hand the royal ſceptre bears,
The ancient ſceptre of two thouſand years;
O! great deſcendant of a noble line,
Thy rank ſuperior, but thy worth divine;
Beyond thy ſex with ev'ry virtue bleſs'd,
Beyond thy birth of dignity poſſeſs'd,
Accept, in Latin dreſs, the ſongs I bring,
Th' immortal ſongs of the prophetic king;
But 'tis with kind indulgence, mighty
queen,
That my far humbler verſes muſt be ſeen.
And ſince Permeſſus' ſtreams, at diſtance,
flow,
Since faireſt wreaths on Cirrha's mountains
grow;
Since I invoke the Muſe in colder climes,
And, near the northern pole produce my
rhimes,
I would not ſend this off-ſpring to the light,
However weakly, or deform'd to ſight,
Expoſ'd,

Expos'd, and unprotected, left to me
Should seem displeasing what was prais'd by thee;
For thy protection, mighty nymph, will give,
More than my genius can, the songs to live.

ON MELANCHOLY.

IN a valley green and wide,
Near a rugged mountain's side;
Far from riot, noise, and folly,
Lives the nymph of Melancholy.
When Eve, with all her sable train,
Assumes her empire o'er the plain,
'Tis then she leaves her moss-grown cell,
With the gloomy night to dwell.
In her dusk-brown mantle clad,
See her walk sedate and sad,
With folded arms, and tearful eyes,
And breast upheav'd with frequent sighs;
O'er verdant lawns with dew bespread,
O'er dreary mansions of the dead;
Or by the morn's faint glimm'ring beams,
Reflecting clear on silv'ry streams.
Thro' forests drear, or woods forlorn,
Till the peep of roseate morn;
Then thro' walks of blushing holly,
Glides the nymph of Melancholy.

W. H——E.

THE NOSEGAY.

FULL of the muse, with doubtful feet,
I sought her grateful bower,
Half hoping—half afraid to meet,
Some kind inspiring power.

When fleet along the rising gale,
The queen fair Fancy pass'd,
And thro' her rainbow-tinged veil
A glance benignant cast.

Then pointing to a fragrant glade,
Come see, she cry'd, the train,
Who own in this sequester'd shade
My visionary reign.

Proud to obey the glad command,
I took with silent awe my stand;
Meanwhile with many a varied vest,
Of mystic texture aptly dress't,
Ideal myriads seem'd to move
Promiscuous thro' the colour'd grove;
And each as inbred impulse led,
From ev'ry flower-embroider'd bed,
Some certain plant, whose blossom rose
Significantly placing, chose.

With frank, firm look, and light, though steady tread,
Came Courage first, and cropt the dew-charg'd rose;
For in the crimson rose might best be read
Her very essence—bloom, which gently glows,
Refresh'd by genial breath, prone to dispense
To all—all sweetness; yet alert to shew,
If rash ambition ruder deeds commence,
That warm resentment points the thorn below.

Retiring from the public eye,
The maiden meek Humility,
Was seen to turn with mildest grace,
To heaven her thoughts, to earth her face:
And all unconscious what fair fame
Merit like her's might well assume,
Preferr'd to every other claim
The modest daisy's simple bloom.

Some bauble each moment arranging,
Admiring, exploding, and changing,
The coquette Affectation skim'd wantonly by;
In her breast a Narcissus she wore,
As if, with Narcissus of yore,
For a form like her own she could languish and die.

Heedless of the scorner's joke,
Smiling at the rustic's stroke,
Pe severing Patience stood,
Conquering evil still with good;
Binding for her brows the while,
Artless wreaths of camomile,
Hardy plant whose vigorous shoot
Springs beneath th oppressor's foot.

Tiptoe o'er the level plain,
Ardent Hope all panting flew,
Prompt her eager eyes to stram,
Apt to catch the distant view,
Quick from haunt to haunt to stray,
The the primrose held most dear,
First-born of returning May,
Promise of the future year.

Superstition came telling her steps and her beads,
Like Jack in a box hung all over with green;
Agnus Castus by wholesale she brought from the meads,
And stuck with due care holy thistle between:
A chaplet of monk hood she wrought for the head,
And rosemary sprigs from the graves of the dead.

Pure Constancy, whose hallow'd fires,
Time dignifies, and truth inspires,
In spite of absence, grief, and pain,
Approves the faithful marigold:
Whose leaves their saffron blaze unfold,
Soon as the sun asserts his reign,
Hail his glad progress through the day,
Close gradual with his parting ray,
Nor open till he shines again.

Ill-nature to a corner stole,
And taught her blood shot eyes to roll,
As if they meant to blight

Esc

Each flower of happier ſcent, or hue;
For none ſhe choſe of all that grew,
Save poiſonous aconite.

Hand in hand, for they never aſunder are ſeen,
All graceful their features, all eaſy their mien,
Contentment and Innocence tript it along:
By the delicate ſnow-drop was innocence known,
Contentment took heart's eaſe and call'd it her own;
Nor envy'd the gay or the great in the throng.

THE
BALLOON TRAVELLER.

BY land, let them travel as many as pleaſe,
And by ſea, thoſe who like the hard fare;
Give me a balloon, where I ſit at my eaſe,
And pleaſantly glide thro' the air.

Round this globe is the fartheſt they ever can reach,
Let them travel night, morning, and noon;
But excurſions like theſe are but mere bagatelles,
Compar'd with a trip to the moon.

In my chariot aerial, how pleaſant to go
And viſit my friends in the ſtars;
Take breakfaſt with Mercury, and dine, if I pleaſe,
With Jupiter, Saturn, or Mars.

And ſhould I fatigu'd, or unpleaſantly feel,
As from planet to planet I'm dodging,
With Venus I'm welcome to tarry all night:
Where on earth can you find ſuch a lodging?

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, March 1.

HIS MAJESTY'S INDISPOSITION.

LORD King conceived it to be his duty, and particularly as there was a Bill of very great importance in its progreſs thro' another Houſe, to aſk of the Miniſters, whether they adhered to the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made in another place on Monday laſt, "That at preſent there was no neceſſary ſuſpenſion of the Royal Authority?" Was there not a fifth phyſician in attendance? and why had the daily report appeared without his ſignature?

Lord Hawkeſbury—"My Lords, although I conceive it to be irregular and unparliamentary, to allude in this Houſe to any thing that has paſſed elſewhere, yet I do not heſitate to repeat the aſſurance that has been already given, and to declare, that at preſent there is no neceſſity for the ſuſpenſion of any of the Royal functions."

Lord Grenville—"My Lords, I have heard with the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction the declaration that has been made by the Noble Secretary of State—a declaration which, I am well aſſured, will be received with becoming pleaſure by all ranks of people. My ſatisfaction, my Lords, will be conſiderably increaſed provided I can come to a perfect underſtanding of the preciſe ſenſe in which the Noble Lord has expreſſed his aſſurance. On a former and ſimilar occaſion, I recollect that this Houſe judged it neceſſary to proceed with more deliberation and ſolemnity than it ſeems inclined to adopt at preſent. The phyſicians who then had the care of the Royal Perſon, were interrogated at your bar, previous to your entering into two Reſolutions, "That his Majeſty was prevented, by his indiſpoſition, from attending to public buſineſs,—and that it was the right and duty of Parliament to provide the means of ſupplying the defect of the perſonal exerciſe of the Royal Authority." My Lords, it would be a very great addition to my ſatisfaction, if the Noble Secretary of State would condeſcend to give me an aſſurance, that the circumſtances contained in theſe reſolutions do not apply to the preſent ſtate of the Executive Authority."

The Earl of Carliſle wiſhed to know, why the Bulletin was not ſigned by the fifth phyſician, by whom it was generally underſtood that his Majeſty was attended?

Lord Hawkeſbury—"My Lords, in giving the aſſurance that I have already done, I have proceeded on authority ſur-

ſufficient to ſatisfy my own mind, and I think it unneceſſary to make any further declaration."

Earl Fitzwilliam addreſſed himſelf particularly to the Lord Chancellor, and declared that it would be moſt ſatisfactory to him, to obtain from his Lordſhip, information of the ſtate of his Majeſty. If the Monarch were not competent to the full exerciſe of the Royal Authority, every ſtep they were taking at preſent was a manifeſt violation of the Conſtitution.

The Lord Chancellor---"My Lords, I truſt I have a juſt ſenſe of the great reſponſibility under which I ſtand. Nothing ſhould have compelled me, for compelled I feel myſelf, to make any declaration on a ſubject of ſuch extreme delicacy, but a ſenſe of the duty I owe to my Sovereign, to the Legiſlature, and to the People. From all the information I have been able to obtain, from every quarter that I had a right to look for it, and to demand it, I do moſt firmly believe, that the declararion made by the Noble Secretary of State has been made in truth and in honour. I ſtate this, my Lords, with a moſt perfect conviction of the reſponſibility that is placed upon me, and of the affection and duty I owe to my Sovereign, and the duty I owe to the Country."

Monday, March 5.

The Order of the Day on the Duke of York's Private Eſtate Bill was moved, when the Lord Chancellor left the Woolſack, and addreſſed their Lordſhips nearly in theſe words:

The Bill now before the Houſe is one, my Lords, which cannot be proceeded in without the previous conſent of his Majeſty. I have now the happineſs to ſtate to your Lordſhips, that I yeſterday was honoured with an interview with his Majeſty, and this interview has been repeated this day. I took occaſion to explain to his Majeſty what were the contents of the Bill, and I have it in command from his Majeſty to inform the Houſe, that ſo far as his intereſt is involved, your Lordſhips are at liberty to proceed with the bill."

Not a word followed this explanation, though the attendance was one of the fulleſt we have witneſſed. Of the Oppoſition Lords hardly one was abſent from his place.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 27.

Mr Grant brought up a Bill to enable the Commiſſioners of Supply in the County of Inverneſs to aſſeſs the inhabitants towards making Bridges and Roads in the Highlands in the ſaid County, which was read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

INDISPOSITION OF HIS MAJESTY.

Mr Secretary Yorke moved the ſecond reading of the Volunteer Bill.

Sir Robert Lawley oppoſed it, on the ground that his Majeſty had been a long time ſeriouſly indiſpoſed, and no communication whatever had been made to the Houſe and the Country of the nature of the diſorder with which his Majeſty was afflicted. He thought it neceſſary this ſhould now be done, on which account, if no ſuch communication was now made, he ſhould move that the Houſe do now adjourn.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that his Majeſty's confidential ſervants had acted by the beſt advice that they could have on the ſubject, and found that no ſuch communication as that adverted to by the Hon. Member could be ſatisfactorily made, and he thought no poſſible good could poſſibly reſult from it. He therefore thought that any call on his Majeſty's confidential ſervants for ſuch a communication at preſent was not very decent.

Mr Fox ſaid, he felt the greateſt anxiety for the ſituation of his Majeſty, and was as deſirous as any one that he ſhould be ſpeedily reſtored to health, and with that to the exerciſe of his auguſt functions. He felt at the ſame time an equal anxiety in favour of the Conſtitution, and that the Houſe was bound in duty to take care of that alſo. As to confidential ſervants, he knew of no ſuch body of men—he knew of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Secretary of State, and other high offices under his Majeſty, but he knew no further of them but as ſuch. His Majeſty's ſituation would only be known from medical men, and not from confidential ſervants of the Crown. The Conſtitution required that, in all caſes where Parliament did not do its duty, the King ſhould exerciſe his prerogative, and diſſolve it, in order to get another that would. The Secretary at War had, on the 1ſt of February, written a letter, expreſsly ſtating, that

we

we were threatened with an immediate attack. It was true this attack had not yet been made, but it was confidently expected, and if it ſhould happen that an invaſion ſhould take place, even during this day's ſitting, it would be neceſſary to put the Volunteers under Martial Law, and that could be only done by his Majeſty's Proclamation. He thought therefore that ſome communication ought to be made, in order that ſome proviſion ſhould be made by Parliament to ſupply that deficiency which exiſted in the Conſtitution from the privation of the Executive Power.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, this was a queſtion of the greateſt delicacy; Gentlemen argued on this point from the communications made by his Majeſty's Phyſicians, but they, he believed, had been framed more from a deſire to ſatisfy the public anxiety, than from any apprehenſion of danger. He was, however, happy to ſay, that he and his colleagues were in poſſeſſion of information which other Gentlemen were not, and he aſſured the Houſe that information tended to give the *Greateſt hopes of a ſpeedy Recovery*. He denied the doctrine laid down by Mr Fox with reſpect to the Executive Power, and contended, that even ſhould it be ſuſpended much longer, it would not by any means put a ſtop to public buſineſs. There was no occaſion for his Majeſty's ſign-manual in order to call out the Volunteers; and as Miniſters acted upon the moſt tremendous reſponſibility, he therefore muſt oppoſe the motion of adjournment, as very improper.

Mr Pitt.—"When I conſider the melancholy cauſe, and the probable conſequences of the meaſure, I cannot think that the motion for adjournment can, in any probable point of view, be beneficial. The preſent criſis is, no doubt, momentous in the extreme, and the intereſting circumſtances which it holds out are ſuch as to preſs heavily upon the mind of every man actuated with a ſincere regard for the welfare of his country. But with reſpect to the indiſpoſition of his Majeſty, I cannot, as yet, perceive any clear and cogent reaſons for the interference of Parliament. Should, indeed, the moment unfortunately arrive to call for our interference and inveſtigation, to warrant proceedings calculated to provide for the ſuſpenſion of the Executive Power, I have no objection in ſtating, that, in ſuch a caſe, I ſhould agree with the principles laid down by the Hon. Gentleman. In recurring to the paſt conduct of this Houſe, we find no reaſons to juſtify the adjournment which is propoſed, and which is, in fact, an expreſſion of the ſentiments of the Houſe, as connected with his Majeſty's illneſs, although no information whatever has been ſubmitted to us. Until the fact itſelf, however affecting and deplorable the communication may be, ſhall have been eſtabliſhed, we muſt continue to be unſupported in all our proceedings by any authority except that of public reports; but when the melancholy event, ſhould a criſis ſo truly affecting happen, to which our attention is directed by the motion, actually arrive, and that we are called upon to deliberate upon the communication which may be laid before us, it will then be our duty to inſtitute the neceſſary inquiries to eſtabliſh thoſe proofs, without which Parliament could never come to a deciſion, and to make a conſtitutional proviſion for the ſuſpenſion of the Royal functions. Whatever be the event, we are bound to augment our preparations; and, therefore, the real queſtion for our conſideration is, not the motion for adjournment, but the bill, which, having for its object the increaſe of our effectual means of defence, enables us to meet the conteſt with ſtrength and confidence."

Mr Windham.—My Right Hon. Friend who ſpoke laſt has argued as if the adjournment was propoſed to take place for a long time, but it is merely meant for one day; were it otherwiſe, I ſhould not agree to it.—With reſpect to the obſervations, as to the ſuſpenſion of the functions of Parliament, they are ſo far unfounded, as they are not at all applicable to the queſtion, ſince a further adjournment is intended to take place from day to day. With reſpect to what the Chancellor of the Exchequer has ſaid on the ſubject of confidence, I confeſs I have never yet heard it puſhed to ſuch an extent as by the Right Hon. Gentleman. 'Here we are, his Majeſty's confidential ſervants; we are in full poſſeſſion of circumſtances, but we will make no communication, however urgent the criſis may be, and we claim reſponſibility. We call upon you, the Parliament of England, to truſt blindfold to us, without any thing but reſponſibility.'

ſolity.' There never was, I will maintain, a doctrine ſo outrageous of all principle, and ſo pregnant in miſchief as that, when his Majeſty is unfortunately prevented by illneſs from exerciſing the functions of Royalty, the confidential ſervants of the Crown are to carry on the government.

Rumours of a very ſerious nature had gone forth, and the general opinion was, that the nature of his Majeſty's malady was ſuch as to ſuſpend the exerciſe of the Royal functions. I ſincerely hope his Majeſty's phyſicians will be diſappointed in their judgment; but we ſhould have a promulgation of the preciſe ſtate of the King's health. Can the Houſe go on and proceed with buſineſs, in the darkneſs in which it is now involved, or rather, can it go on at all? For my own part, I think not: I certainly wiſh to ſee the Bill diſcuſſed in all its branches as ſoon as poſſible; but why, Sir, has it been deferred, as well as other public buſineſs of an important nature? They unqueſtionably were poſtponed in conſequence of his Majeſty's illneſs; and now we are called upon to reſume the diſcuſſion at the very moment when we are aſſured his Majeſty's indiſpoſition is ſuch as to hold out no proſpect of a rapid amendment."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that the argument of the Honourable Gentlemen oppoſite to him ſeemed to imply that there ought to be always an interference in that Houſe whenever there was any ſuppoſed interruption in the perſonal exerciſe of the Royal Authority, but he never ſtated that, if there was any delay on the part of his Majeſty's Miniſters, the Houſe was at all fettered in its diſcretion, or that the Houſe might not, without any communication on their part, inſtitute any proceeding which the Houſe thought fit.

The queſtion for adjournment was put, and negatived without a diviſion.

The queſtion reſpecting the Volunteer Bill was put and carried, and the Bill read a ſecond time.

Friday, March 2.

On the motion of *Mr William Dundas*, leave was given to bring in a Bill for the better regulating the Police of the City of Edinburgh, and for lighting and watching the ſtreets.

Mr M'Dowall obtained leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the ſtatute labour in the County of Renfrew.

On the motion of *Mr William Dundas*, the Bill for renewing the Scots Bankrupt Act was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed for Monday.

Mr William Dundas obtained leave to bring in a Bill for repairing and improving the roads in the County of Haddington.

Friday, March 9.

Mr Secretary Yorke moved the order of the day for the Houſe going into a Committee, to reſume the further conſideration of the Volunteer bill.

On the clauſe reſpecting the Volunteers being called out on permanent duty,

Mr Sturges ſaid, there was a diſtinction between the Yeomanry Cavalry and Infantry, he wiſhed they were put on the ſame footing.

Mr Yorke ſaid, the Yeomanry had always before come out voluntarily, and therefore as to them, it was thought proper to leave the law as it was, as it had been attended with no diſadvantage.

Mr Bragge propoſed an amendment, rectifying an ambiguity in the clauſe, which was adopted.

On the clauſe reſpecting diſtreſs for fines,

Mr Pitt ſaid, a warrant of diſtreſs would fall heavily on families of volunteer peaſants, and therefore propoſed that a ſhort impriſonment ſhould be ſubſtituted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought a fortnight's impriſonment more ſevere than a fortnight's diſtreſs; becauſe by being confined they would be precluded from earning double the ſum levied.

Mr Whitbread would be ſorry to enact impriſonment, but he wiſhed to leave it to the Magiſtrate. He adverted to the funds of the Volunteers. He thought the Legiſlature ought to advance money to the Corps, to enable them to pay the expences of clothing and accoutrements. Unleſs ſomething of this ſort was done, he would aſſert, in a ſhort time, many corps would be diſſolved.

Mr Bragge propoſed, that an option of fine or impriſonment ſhould be left to the offending party.

Mr Fox obſerved, that diſtreſs for fines according to the regulations to which a Volunteer had ſubſcribed, was leſs diſagreeable than impriſonment. The Volunteer might, in ſuch a caſe, have an excuſe that ſatisfied his own mind, and there-

therefore ſaid—"I won't be a party in levying the fine, but uſe your diſtreſs and take it." This was a Conſtitutional principle, and from it had ſprung that ſpirit now ſo evident in this country.

Mr Pitt propoſed, that the amendment ſhould be withdrawn for the preſent, till the report was received.—Agreed to.

Saturday, March 10.

Mr Secretary York propoſed a clauſe for impoſing upon any Volunteer, for miſbehaviour on parade or under arms, a forfeiture of a ſum from *one ſhilling* to *five*; and ſuch day's attendance to be diſallowed from the number of days neceſſary to entitle ſuch perſon to a plea of exemption from the ballot for Militia or Army of Reſerve, to be inflicted at the diſcretion of the Deputy Lieutenancy of the county at their next meeting.

Mr Pitt ſaid, that with a view to ſecure a regular and orderly attendance of Volunteers, and ſoldierly behaviour under arms, he had drawn up ſome clauſes, which he did intend to have ſubmitted to the Committee, but which he could not well do, without being thought in ſome meaſure to oppoſe the clauſe of the Right Hon. Gentleman, which he by no means wiſhed.—Great inconvenience aroſe throughout many parts of the country, from the very irregular attendance of certain claſſes of perſons, who only made their appearance upon ſignal occaſions; and, from their groſs imperfection in diſcipline, very much impeded and interrupted the operations of thoſe ranks who were more regular in their attendance. For the purpoſe, then, of better effecting this attendance, he would propoſe a fine of 5s. for the firſt day's abſence, 40s. for the next, and 5s. for every ſubſequent day. He did not wiſh to preſs the clauſe now, but would, if agreeable, propoſe it on the Report.

Mr Tierney was as ſenſible as any man could be of the neceſſity for arming Commanding Officers with ſummary powers for the purpoſe of diſcipline; but he much feared that veſting ſuch powers to the extent propoſed by the Right Hon. Gentleman would be going rather too far, and that every deſireable purpoſe might be anſwered by the clauſe propoſed by his Right Hon. Friend. It was deſirable, of all things to avoid not only every real cauſe of jealouſy among the corps, but every thing which might be tortured conſtructively into ſuch a cauſe.

Colonel Eyre was averſe to any thing compulſory towards the Corps, becauſe he feared to damp that ſpirit of ardour with which the Volunteers had ſo nobly come forward in their country's defence.

Mr York's clauſe was agreed to, as was the firſt clauſe propoſed by Mr Pitt.

Upon the propoſition of Mr Pitt's ſecond clauſe, for a fine of 40s. a diſcuſſion of much length took place. It was oppoſed by the Attorney General, as a principle going rather too far, and riſking too much; and it was better, he thought, to ſtop ſhort even of what was deſirable, than by exceeding it, to incur the chance of that which was moſt to be deprecated.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer oppoſed the clauſe upon the ſame ground, and alſo denied an argument ſtrongly put by Mr Pitt, that it was abſolutely neceſſary to call out the whole of the Volunteer force upon permanent duty for three weeks, or that upon ſuch a meaſure was to reſt even the hope of their competence to cope with a foreign enemy upon their native ſoil, ſhould he be able to effect a landing in any formidable force.

Mr Pitt anſwered, that in ſpeaking of the imperfect diſcipline of a very great portion indeed of the Volunteers, he by no means alluded to thoſe brilliant Corps in the Metropolis and its vicinity, whoſe ſtate of diſcipline was ſo highly and ſo juſtly praiſed by every Officer of experience who had ſeen them under arms in the field. He meant to allude to the Country Corps, a very great portion of whom had been but very lately entered, and had neither the time nor the opportunity, as yet, of perfecting their diſcipline.

The queſtion being put on the clauſe, the Committee divided—Ayes, 26—Noes, 27—Majority, One.

Monday, March 19.

Some diſcuſſion took place relative to the Volunteer Syſtem.

A motion was made to re-commit the Bill.

Mr Pitt did not conſider the Bill as affording all the improvements the ſyſtem was capable of; yet, under the preſent appearance of invaſion, he would not wiſh for a delay. He was therefore againſt re-committing it.

The Houſe divided for Re-committing the Bill——Ayes 56—Noes 173—Majority 117.

MONTHLY

Monthly Register,

For MARCH 1804.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, *January* 1. 1804.

ACCOUNTS have been received from Syria, that Abdul Wechab has been murdered, together with his brother. They were aſſaſſinated while at prayers, but he who perpetrated the deed did not eſcape; he fell into the hands of the partizans of Abdul Wechab, who furiouſly cut him into a thouſand pieces. The intelligence of this event has cauſed a great ſenſation here, and eſpecially in the Seraglio; the courier who brought it has received a valuable preſent, and the Porte flatters itſelf, that tranquillity will now ſpeedily be perfectly reſtored in Arabia.

"The chief of the rebels in Romelia has been taken and beheaded; his head has been ſent here, and publicly expoſed for three days. The Treaſurer and Steward of the late Capitan-Paſha have been beheaded, for having abuſed the confidence of their maſter.

"Mr Stratton, the Engliſh Envoy, has been appointed by his Court Ambaſſador and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Porte: he will in a few days give in his credentials.

"A new treaty of alliance has been concluded between the Porte and Great Britain, but which is only to be carried into effect under certain circumſtances. The Engliſh Envoy ſent off a courier to London the day before yeſterday. The abovementioned treaty of alliance would have been concluded ſooner, had not the late Capitan Paſha conſtantly oppoſed it.

EAST INDIES.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the British Army at Poonah, to his Friend in Edinburgh, dated Camp near Poonah, July 14. 1803.

"I don't think we ſhall have any fighting; this Mahratta buſineſs will be ſettled by treaty; at all events, we have now a ſubſidiary army of 10,000 men at Poonah, and the Hydrabad ſubſidiary force is 8000 men; they will find it impoſſible to drive us out. We have been in the field ſince 1ſt June, marching every other day, and not the leaſt probability of there being an end to it. While I am writing, the thermometer is 115 in my tent—we had five men ſtruck dead by the ſun a few days ago in the line of march, ſo you may gueſs how we are roaſted. Capt. Fletcher of the 74th died at Bangalore, of the liver complaint—this is the only death that has happened in that regiment, Scots Brigade, for a long time."

FRANCE.

Paris, *Feb.* 21.

The Conſpiracy lately diſcovered was much more dangerous than was at firſt ſuppoſed.—We are aſſured that 150 men were to aſſume the uniform of guides to ſeize Bonaparte at Malmaiſon, while he was hunting, or wherever elſe he might be found, and carry him off into a foreign Country. The uniforms were diſcovered in conſequence of the information of one of the conſpirators of the name of Carele, who is now in confinement in the Temple. The chief of the Chouans Georges, only eſcaped by a quarter of an hour.—He had ſlept in the village of Taverny, in the valley of Montmorency, in the cottage of a peaſant, and his bed was found ſtill warm.—Among thoſe arreſted were Jean Marie, a confidant of Georges, and a notorious robber, one Victor, who had been concerned in the plot of the 3d of Nivoſe, and the Cook of Georges.

Fourteen of the foreigners who have lately arrived on the coaſt have been alſo arreſted on ſuſpicion.

The number of perſons arreſted in conſequence of the late plot, and ſent to the Temple, is ſaid to be more than forty.

The Sailors of the Right Wing of the National Flotilla to the First Conful.

OSTEND, *1st Ventofe, Feb.* 21.

"CITIZEN *First Conful*—An odious nation has planned, with wicked fecrecy, the blackeft of crimes, to remove from its own head that juft chaftifement which its perfidy has provoked; but the tutelary Genius of France has baffled its confpiracies, and preferved the life of the Hero, that it arms for our defence, and preferves for our happinefs. Does not the bafenefs of the means employed by this nation of affaffins difcover to the univerfe its weaknefs, its fears, and its cowardice? Citizen Firft Conful, the military and civil officer, and the crews of the Right Wing of the National Flotilla, haften to expreft to you their furprize and indignation, at feeing that Frenchmen, that even General Moreau himfelf, could be aflociated with thofe cowardly Flanders, and with Pichegru and Georges, to replunge us in the horrors of anarchy, by a crime the moft atrocious, by the aflaffination of a hero, to whom we have for ever avowed gratitude, devotion, and fidelity. Citizen Firft Conful, we wait, with impatience, for the moment when you fhall proclaim the hour of vengeance.

"*Charles Magon, Rear-Admiral.*"

The Bifhop of Orleans, in a mandate iffued for ordering a Thankfgiving for the difcovery of the Plot againft the Firft Conful, boldly applies to England all the denunciations contained in the 23d chapter of Haiah againft the city of Tyre.

GERMANY.

RATISBON, *Feb.* 3.

The following is the curious Brief relative to the ecclefiaftical affairs of Germany, which the Pope has addreffed to Bonaparte:—

Receive, Beloved Son in Jefus Chrift, our greeting and our apoftolic bleffing. Thou haft given us on every occafion, when we have folicited thy affiftance, fo many proofs of thy zeal and good will, that we do not hefitate to apply to thee with confidence.

The Churches of Germany have in the late wars, fuffered an incalculable lofs. They have been deprived, to our great affliction, of almoft all their temporal property; and thou wilt eafily conceive how much it grieved us, when we faw them thus fuddenly deprived of the greateft part of that folid fupport which fecured their exiftence and conlequence. Our uneafinefs was daily increafed by the probably too well-grounded fear, that this temporal lofs will foon be followed by the lofs of their fpiritual property. In truth, if we do not immediately take the moft effectual means to maintain the Catholic Religion in Germany, and to protect the Church and the falvation of fouls, it is much to be feared that in the great convulfion which the temporal eftates of the Church have fuffered, the eccleliaftical may likewife undergo the fame fate.—Called upon, therefore, by the duty of our office, to employ every means that may conduce to give a firm form to the eccleliaftical affairs in Germany, and to prevent the Catholic Religion from fuftaining any injury, either in itfelf, or in thofe objects which are neceffary for the fupport of its dignity and its eccleliaftical property, after the lamentable lofs of its temporal poffeffions, we have refolved to folicit thy aid, Beloved Son in Jefus Chrift, and intreat thee to fupport us in an affair of fuch moment. When we laboured for the reftoration of Religion, and its fecurity and tranquillity in Germany, thou didft fupport us with fo much zeal, that, under God, our thanks are due to thee for all that Religion has obtained in that country, after the fearful ftorms and calamities to which it has been expofed. We hereby prefent to thee a new opportunity to fhew thy devotednefs to the Catholic Religion, and acquire new glory, convinced that thou, after the numerous proofs that thou haft given us of thy good will, wilt not refufe, at our entreaty, thy fupport to the Catholic Religion, but will ftrenuoufly aid our endeavours in this important affair. We difpatch this to thee, Beloved Son in Jefus Chrift, with an affectionate heart, our apoftolic bleffing.

Given at Santa Maria Maggiore, under the feal of the fifherman.

"JOSEPH MARIOTTI."

Addrefs.—To our Beloved Son in Jefus Chrift, Napoleone Bonaparte, Firft Conful of the French Republic.

HOLLAND.

HAGUE, *Feb.* 14.

On the 7th inft. an order was iffued by the French Government for [illegible]

all Engliſh commodities in the warehouſes, ſhops, or commercial houſes, and all goods which were eſteemed ſuch were taken away and carried to places appertaining to France. In the Iſland of Walcheren, General Monnet enforced the meaſure by officers of the Cuſtoms, ſupported by military detachments. At Middleburgh, Flushing, and Veere, the houſes were occupied, and ſtrong detachments patroled the ſtreets till all the Engliſh commodities were ſeized, and placed under the guard of the French troops. In Brabant the operation was carried into effect by a great number of Officers of the Cuſtoms, who went from one village to another; only at Tilburg, where there is a great manufactory of cloth, the aſſiſtance of the military was called in.—The Engliſh goods were then packed up, and carried off in Waggons, which were put in requiſition, to the neighbouring French territory. By this violent meaſure many of the inhabitants, particularly at Flushing, have loſt a great part of their property. The Government of Zealand has made a ſtrong remonſtrance on the ſubject to General Monnet: and a ſimilar one has been made by the Government here to General Victor.

"During the ſeizure of the Engliſh goods at Flushing, the French troops loaded with ball, and paid no regard to the cries of the women and children, when their property was taken away; the ſtate of Flushing is truly deplorable."

(*From the* LEYDEN GAZETTE, *Feb* 16.)

Proclamation of the Batavian Government appointing the 7th of March as a Day for Acts of Benevolence and Public Prayer.

"*Citizens*—As it is certain that among the nations of the earth there are but few whoſe exiſtence and preſervation have been marked with ſuch ſignal proofs of the favour of Divine Providence as our country; ſo it cannot be denied but that, on the other hand, this ſame nation, having more than once fallen from the height of proſperity, and being threatened with approaching ruin, has learned repeatedly, and in the moſt ſtriking manner, its dependence on the All-powerful Lord of the Univerſe.—Alas! there is no occaſion to go ſo far back to the early annals of the Republic to prove this—we need only to reflect on the events of the two laſt years. Scarcely had the wiſh of all the friends of their country, and of the human race, been gratified by the concluſion of a peace, that put an end to a moſt bloody and deſtructive war; ſcarcely had the ſources of our national proſperity begun to flow in their accuſtomed channel, ſo as to enable us to flatter ourſelves with the hope that our ruined affairs were likely, under Divine Providence, to be re-eſtabliſhed, when ambition and cruel jealouſy rekindled the torch of war. By this unhappy war, to which not only the ſacred faith of our treaties of alliance, but even the duty of ſelf-defence compels us, we ſoon ſaw all the ſources of our misfortunes and increaſing poverty again open. Our ſhips, richly laden with the productions of our colonies, and the treaſures of our reviving commerce, were captured while they were purſuing their peaceful deſtination, even before any declaration of war. Already ſome of our foreign poſſeſſions have fallen before the ſuperior force of our enemy: every day our ſituation is growing worſe by the ſtagnation which prevails in the different branches of our commerce and induſtry; and the conſiderable ſacrifices which the part we have to bear in this fatal war requires from us, impoſe upon us the unavoidable neceſſity of laying new burdens upon our fellow-citizens, whoſe burdens are already great.

"The conſideration of this unfortunate and humiliating ſituation of the Republic would make us almoſt deſpair of ever ſeeing its affairs re-eſtabliſhed on a ſolid foundation, if we did not feel the moſt lively perſuaſion, that all thoſe evils have yet happened under the wiſe and bountiful direction of that all-ruling Providence, whoſe mercy can again cloſe the wounds which we have received from his hand, who can change oppreſſion and adverſity to the ſeeds of future and more laſting happineſs, and has made the hiſtory of our country ſo often bear witneſs of this conſoling truth. It is this encouraging perſuaſion which makes it our duty to recall to our recollection the proofs which we have already experienced of the Divine Goodneſs. Who does not recollect, that at the beginning of laſt year this country was threatened with a moſt deſtructive inundation by the vaſt collection of heaped up ice in our rivers, when our fears were ſuddenly diſſipated, and the country ſaved by a thaw, which brought no

miſery

misery with it? Who can consider, without gratitude, that the contagious disease, more destructive and terrible than the sword of war, which, in another part of the world is the scourge of a nation, otherwise happy in prosperity and peace, and which has already raged with fury in some parts of Europe, has not however reached us yet, although our extensive commerce exposed us to more danger than other nations? Who can consider, without feeling gratitude, that notwithstanding all the obstacles which the spirit of industry (that distinguishes our nation) has to encounter, still it is not quite smothered, but even now inspires hopes that in happier days it may revive?

"These considerations, taken together, contain some motives for not despairing of the return of our former happiness; how much should we be flattered with this perspective, if rendered wiser by our misfortunes, we shall, for the future, substitute economy, temperance, and moderation, to that expensive luxury which was extended to all classes of society; if we shall learn to be more rigid in our morals, and still more sincere and upright in our dealings: and if, above all things, we cultivate the respect of Religion, that respect which was the ornament of the first founders of our Republic, but which is now so miserably fallen, and which alone can insure the lasting happiness of our nation.

"Then, doubtless, we might hope that the God of our fathers would change our darkness into light, and would not shut his ears against our ardent prayers for the safety of the country.

"It is for the advancement of this end, and for all those reasons united, that, with the approbation of the Legislative body, it has been ordered, that throughout all the cities, towns, and districts of the Batavian Republic, a day shall be appointed for "Acts of benevolence and public Prayers," which we have fixed for Wednesday the 7th of March, to give an opportunity to all the inhabitants of the Republic to unite in the temples of their religious assemblies, and humble themselves in the most solemn manner before God, confessing their transgressions and sins, to adore even the chastisements which His hand inflicts upon us, to recommend to His favour and protection the urgent want and interests of this country, with a sincere design of rendering themselves in future worthy of these blessings, which are the reward of a virtuous and religious nation. We exhort, therefore, every citizen, upon that day, to pray ardently to God, that he may give us again peace and prosperity; that he may grant, that all those sacrifices we are obliged to make to obtain that object, shall tend to lay the foundations of lasting tranquility; that he may bring to the hearts and feelings of the lovers of war, the tears and groans of the many thousands who suffer by it, so that, if possible, the effusion of human blood may cease: that he may crown with his blessing those Constituted Authorities, whose labour tends to those objects; and that he may open again the sources of our national prosperity, and secure their possession by the concord, virtue, and conscientious conduct of the faithful inhabitants of this country.

"To attain this salutary object, the Government of the State ordains, that the present Proclamation shall be made as public as possible, and that the Administration shall take diligent care, that the said day shall be celebrated throughout the Republic, with decency, solemnity, and in a manner suited to its object, and that on that day the exercise of all Professions or Trades shall be suspended, as well as all public amusements, that no obstacle of trouble shall occur to the good dispositions of the religious friends of their country, and that the most Holy Name of God shall be every where glorified and implored with all becoming respect.

"At the *Hague*, *Feb.* 6. 1804.

"A. F. R. E. VAN HAERSOLTE.

"By Order of the Government of the State, "C. G. HULTMAN."

ENGLAND.

From the London Gazette, March 10.

Westminster, March 9.

This day the Lords being met, a Message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons, acquainting them, that the Lords, authorised by virtue of his Majesty's Commission for declaring his Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate Attendance of the House in the House of Peers, to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Hon.

Lord

Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and ſeveral other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Aſſent to the ſaid Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal aſſent given, to an Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion in the Army—An Act for the Regulation of his Majeſty's Royal Marine Forces while on ſhore—An Act to continue, until Three Months after any Reſtriction impoſed by any Act of the preſent Seſſion of Parliament on the Bank of England, from iſſuing Caſh in Payment ſhall ceaſe, —An Act made in the Parliament of Ireland, for continuing the Reſtrictions on Payments in Caſh by the Bank of Ireland—An Act to enable his Majeſty to grant the inheritance in Fee Simple of certain Manors, Lands, &c. in the county of Surrey, to his Royal Highneſs Frederick Duke of York and Albany for a valuable conſideration—An Act to indemnify all Perſons who have been concerned in carrying into execution an order of the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, for permitting the Exportation of ſeed Corn to Portugal from Great Britain—An Act for allowing veſſels employed in the Greenland Whale Fiſhery, and clearing out from any Port in Great Britain, to complete their full number of men at certain Ports for the preſent ſeaſon—An Act for further continuing, until the 25th day of March 1806, an Act for rendering the payment of Creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland—an Act for raiſing a further ſum of Money for carrying into execution an Act for making Wet Docks within the Port of London—and to four Engliſh Road Acts, and Three Private Acts.

(Gazette ends.)

FATAL DUELS.

March 10.

A few days ago, two Gentlemen of Liverpool, Mr Gregſon, and Mr Sparling, attended near Park Chapel, and fought a duel. Mr Gregſon was wounded in the thigh, and languiſhed in extreme agony until three o'clock on Sunday morning, when he died. This fatal event has excited a great ſenſation. The parties were both men of the firſt connexions and fortunes in that town. The quarrel is ſaid to have ariſen in conſequence of Mr Sparling having declined to marry the niece of the deceaſed, the daughter of an eminent merchant, after ſome preparations had been made for the ceremony.

On Wedneſday morning, about half paſt 7 o'clock, Lord Camelford and Mr Beſt, attended by their Seconds, met, agreeably to appointment, on the road near the White Horſe Public-houſe. The cauſe of the quarrel aroſe about Mrs Simmonds, who has lived ſome time with his Lordſhip. On Saturday evening Mr Beſt was at the Opera, where he met Mrs Simmonds. Mrs S. wiſhed Mr Beſt to accompany her home, and, on his refuſal, ſaid he would have cauſe to repent of it, for "ſhe would ſet Lord Camelford on his back." She accordingly told Lord Camelford, that Mr Beſt had ſpoken diſreſpectfully of him, and on her remonſtrating with him, he ſaid Lord Camelford might be damned. Lord Camelford, in conſequence, went on Tueſday in ſearch of Mr Beſt, and meeting him in the forenoon, at the Prince of Wales's Coffee-houſe, Conduit Street, addreſſed him in the public Coffee-room, in very ſtrong terms, charging him with ungentlemanly conduct, and calling him a Damned Scoundrel. Mr Beſt retired, and immediately ſent a challenge to Lord Camelford. Having taken their ſtation, they fired nearly at the ſame time, and Lord Camelford fell, on which Mr B. and the others came up to him, but ſuppoſing him expiring, they left him, and made off. The ſpectators immediately went to the ſpot, and found him ſtretched on the wet ground, bleeding very much. Lord Camelford, at falling, called his antagoniſt to him, when he ſeized him by the hand, and exclaimed—"Beſt, I am a dead man; you have killed me; but I freely forgive you." He was carried to the houſe of Mr Otty, who immediately ſent for medical aſſiſtance, and, having probed the wound, found that the ball had entered the upper part of the right breaſt. His Lordſhip, though in great agony, expreſſed his forgiveneſs of Mr B. and declared himſelf to be in the fault.

March 13.

LORD CAMELFORD.—On Saturday evening, at half paſt eight o'clock, this unfortunate young Nobleman expired; the nature of his wound occaſioned ſo general a paralyſis throughout the whole frame, that he ſuffered but little pain

for

for the laſt day, though he was perfectly ſenſible till within three hours of his diſſolution. At half past four o'clock yeſterday afternoon, his Lordſhip's body was opened in the preſence of Meſſrs Heavyſide, Hom , and Knight. It was then diſcovered that the ball had entered between the ſecond and third ribs on the right ſide, very near the ſhoulder, and paſſed through the right lobe of the lungs, and lodged in the body of one of the vertebræ of the back, from which it was with difficulty extracted; that, in its paſſage, the ball had completely divided the ſpinal marrow, and that a great effuſion of blood had taken place in the cheſt.

The Coroner's Jury ſat on Monday morning, at the White Horſe, Kenſington. The witneſſes were two gardeners, who came up to the ſpot on hearing a piſtol fired. They ſaw two gentlemen running away, and called to them to ſtop, but they got off. They ſaw Lord Camelford ſupported by another gentleman. His Lordſhip ſaid to them, "Why did you wiſh to ſtop the gentleman who is gone away? I did not want him to be ſtopped, I forgive him, and I hope God will forgive him alſo." The gentleman who was ſupporting Lord Camelford ſaid, he would go and find a ſurgeon, and deſired the gardeners to take care of his Lordſhip, but this gentleman never returned. Mr Nicholſon a ſurgeon, who examined the body, ſtated, that he found the fifth rib broken. The ball had paſſed through the right lobe of the lungs, and lodged in the vertebræ canal. Six quarts of extravaſated blood were found on the right ſide of the cheſt. The Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, againſt ſome perſon or perſons unknown.

Lord Camelford was 29 years of age, and has left a fortune of L. 20,000 per annum, principally to his Siſter Lady Grenville.

Lord Camelford was convinced of his erroneous opinion of his friend Mr Beſt, on Wedneſday morning; but a falſe notion of Honour compelled him to proceed, though Mr Beſt ſaid on the ground that the falſe tale of a baſe and artful woman had deceived his Lordſhip; and requeſted that he would, on that aſſurance, retract the very harſh expreſſions with which he had ſo publicly addreſſed him. "Camelford," ſays he, "we have been friends, and I know the unſuſpecting generoſity of your nature: Upon my honour, you have been impoſed upon by a ſtrumpet. Do not perſiſt in expreſſions under which one of us muſt fall." Lord Camelford anſwered—"Beſt, this is child's play—the thing muſt go on." And yet we can ſtate, from undoubted authority, that the Noble Lord, reflecting on the whole matter, had in his heart acquitted Mr Beſt, and had confidentially ſtated to his ſecond, that he knew he was in the wrong:—that Beſt was a man of honour—but that he could not bring himſelf to retract words which he had once uſed. In going to the ground, which was a field behind Holland Houſe, he repeated to his ſecond that he knew he was the aggreſſor: that he knew well, that as Mr Beſt and he were two of the beſt ſhots in England, one of them muſt fall; but whatever might be the iſſue of the affair, he begged him to bear teſtimony that he acquitted Mr Beſt of all blame.

Lord Camelford ſent for his ſolicitor, Mr Wilſon, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and made his will on the night after the accident; and he maintained the moſt perfect compoſure under his ſufferings to the laſt. Lord Camelford has left behind him a paper in his own handwriting, fully acquitting his antagoniſt from any blame on the late unfortunate tranſaction.

A letter from Paris, dated Feb. 20. ſays, "General Pichegru was arreſted yeſterday morning in the ſtreet Chabanais—he had ſlept the preceding night in rue Vicienne. Some days before, he was near the Pantheon; he changed his lodgings frequently. Several of theſe places of abode coſt from 10 to 15,000 francs. Six gens d'armes, and an agent of police entered his room ſo unexpectedly, that he had no time to make uſe of the piſtols or the dagger which lay on his table; he endeavoured, however, to defend himſelf, and wreſtled with the gens d'armes for a quarter of an hour. He tried to excite their compaſſion for his fate; but one of them replied, Go, we know you no longer—you arrived loaded with Engliſh gold—you have become the hired aſſaſſin of the Engliſh—he that betrays his country, ceaſes to be a Frenchman."

According to an account preſented to the Houſe of Commons, the produce of the permanent taxes for the year ending the 5th January laſt, was 30,710,747l.

14s. beſides the war tax of 1803, amounting to 1,374,672l. 2s. 11d. making altogether the ſum of 32,585,419l. 16s. 11d.

The Hottentots are impreſſed with the idea, that when they are in foreign countries, and far removed from their friends and relations, they will immediately rejoin them on dying. Of the exiſtence of theſe notions a melancholy proofoccurred lately, in a Hottentot boy, ſervant to Lieut. Richardſon of his Majeſty's ſhip Zealand, at the Nore; who, from the idea that from the continuance of the war he ſhould never be enabled to ſee his mother, who lives at the Cape of Good Hope, formed the reſolution of putting an end to his exiſtence by jumping overboard. Accordingly, after having attended at dinner, he went and took off all the new clothes which his maſter (who had ever been very indulgent to him) had lately given him, and put on his old ones, when he plunged through one of the port holes. Some of the men having ſeen him fall, inſtantly gave the alarm, and there was a boat ſent to his aſſiſtance. He might eaſily have been ſaved, as he was a remarkable good ſwimmer, but it appeared as if he was reſolved to be no longer detained from his friends, for, inſtead of making the ſmalleſt exertion to keep himſelf up, he kept his hands claſped together, and was obſerved to have a ſmile of placid content on his face as he ſunk.

Law Intelligence.

Court of King's Bench, Feb. 21.

The King *v.* Locker *and* Others.

This was an information filed by his Majeſty's Attorney General, againſt John Locker, of Teddington; John Locker Wainwright, and Iſabella Wainwright, his wife, for having conſpired, with others, to inveigle, and clandeſtinely to take away Mary Pearce, an illegitimate daughter of Thomas Pearce, Brewer, deceaſed, of the age of 19 years, and intitled to a perſonal eſtate of the value of 15,000l. and upwards; and being under the cuſtody and guardianſhip of John Cruchfield and John Emmett, and living in the dwelling houſe, and under the protection of the ſaid John Cruchfield. In purſuance of this Conſpiracy, the Defendant, on the 7th of Auguſt, againſt the will and without the conſent of the Guardians, enticed and inveigled the ſaid Mary Pearce to depart clandeſtinely. That the ſaid John John Locker, and Iſabella Wainwright, on the evening of the ſaid 7th of Auguſt, went in a poſt-chaiſe to Teddington, where the ſaid Mary Pearce was, and took and carried her away to Gretna Green in Scotland, where ſhe was married to the ſaid John Locker, and that they were afterwards married in the pariſh of Saint Luke.

The caſe was clearly proved. It appeared that Mr Locker, who married Miſs Pearce, was an Iriſh Gentleman, aged ſixty-four, and it was contended that he enticed Miſs Pearce to marry him, merely that he might get poſſeſſion of her fortune. On the other hand it was contended, that Miſs Pearce had conſented to marry Mr Locker of her own free will, which ſhe had a right to do, being far above the age of ſixteen.

The Jury found all the Defendants Guilty.

The Attorney-General obſerved, that one part of this crime, although a conſiderable feature in the guilt of the parties, had turned out fortunately, namely, the haſte with which they accompliſhed it. Had they ſtaid until next October, the young Lady would have been of age, and her fortune would be her own, and ſo would become her huſband's abſolutely, by virtue of the marriage, as it was perſonal property; but now it was in the Court of Chancery, and it would be difficult for him to get a ſhilling of it.

Swindler.—A pretended Captain ——, who has lived at Tunbridge-Wells for the laſt five months, in ſtyle, with his carricle, miſtreſs, ſervants in and out of livery, &c. having run in debt with a farmer named Bilengem, near that place, for hay, corn, &c. gave him two bills in payment, of 30l. each, which not being honoured when due, the farmer was arreſted for the default: in conſequence, he waited upon the Captain for an explanation, with whom he ſoon came to high words, when the Captain ſaid, he was a Gentleman, not accuſtomed to ſuch language, and demanded ſatisfaction.—The farmer replied, though he was not equal in rank, he was as well as him, a ſoldier, being a private in the Kentiſh Yeomanry, and would meet him as he required. The Queen's Grove, on the Race Ground, was the place appointed for the rendezvous, at ſeven next morning. The farmer went with his horſe piſtols, attended by his ſerjeant, as ſecond: and after waiting a full

hour,

hour, without ſeeing or hearing from his antagonift, went down to his lodgings to inquire after him, when, to his mortification, he found the Captain had decamped in a poſt chaiſe, (which he had waiting a mile from the town to carry away him and his wife) leaving the farmer's and other demands upon him unpaid, to the amount of 80l.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.

March 5.

The following Gentlemen were choſen Governors and Directors for the Britiſh Linen Company:—

The Right Hon. WILLIAM, Earl of Northeſk, Governor.
Sir David Carnegie, of Southeſk, Bart. Deputy-Governor.

Directors.

H. Corrie, Eſq. writer to the ſignet.
J. Gilchrift, Eſq. writer to the ſignet.
J. Hunter, Eſq. writer to the ſignet.
William Fettes, Eſq. of Wamphray.
Benjamin Bell, Eſq. of Newington.

March 6.

The following Noblemen and Gentlemen were unanimouſly elected Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Royal Bank for the enſuing year, viz.

The DUKE of BUCCLEUCH, Governor.
Gilbert Innes, Eſq. of Stow, Deputy-Governor.

Ordinary Directors.

Sir James Stirling, Baronet.
Andrew Bonar, Banker.
William Ramſay of Barnton, Eſq.
J. Campbell, Eſq. Receiver General.
William M'Donald, Eſq.
J. Campbell, Writer to the Signet, Eſq.
James Dundas, Eſq.
Hugh Warrender, Eſq.
Alexander Bonar, Eſq.

Extraordinary Directors.

Henry Thomſon, Eſq.
W. Scott Moncrieff, Accountant.
Baron Hepburn.
James Ferrier, Writer to the Signet.
W. Grant, Eſq.
David Ramſay, Eſq.
Honourable Henry Erſkine.
Alex. Duncan, writer to the Signet.
James Bruce, Eſq.

COURT OF SESSION.

March 7.

A point of law, of a ſingular and intereſting nature, was determined by the Court of Seſſion. The queſtion, taken generally, was, Whether a man, after having ſignified his intention not to live any longer with his wife, could inſiſt on her leaving his houſe, and to betake herſelf to another which he had provided for her? In the particular caſe before the Court, the Lady had reſiſted this mandate, upon the ground that the huſband had no power to diſſolve the marriage ſociety, without previouſly verifying a juſt cauſe. Memorials had been ordered in the caſe, which were taken into conſideration, when their Lordſhips, after ſeverally delivering their opinions, found (by a majority of ſeven to four) *that they could give the Lady no relief*, thereby confirming the right of a huſband to aſſign the place of reſidence of his wife without his ſociety.—The Court was extremely crowded to hear this important queſtion decided.

A letter from Schiedam, (in Holland) dated *Feb.* 28. informs us, that a violent hail-ſtorm, accompanied by thunder and vivid lightning, fell there on the evening of Friday the 24th, which extended nearly throughout the whole Republic. At Leyden, the lightning ſtruck the tower of the great church, juſt under the clock, and ſet a part of the wood-work on fire, but it was extinguiſhed by the exertions of the citizens. A ſimilar accident happened to the ſteeple of the great church at Amerſfort, which was not diſcovered till nine o'clock at night, and at firſt ſeemed to threaten deſtruction to the city, the wind blowing freſh. The ſpire was burnt down; and nothing but the courage of ſome reſolute individuals ſaved the building. At Gorinchem, the ſtorm diſcharged its utmoſt fury, wind, ſnow, hail, rain, thunder and lightning, contended in the atmoſphere at once; and the ſcene was rendered more terrific by the burſting of a ſulphurous body of fire, of the bigneſs of half a tun, againſt the church tower, ſpreading itſelf in numerous ſparks on and over the church: fortunately its force was ſpent againſt the ſtone, or the effects would have been infinitely more dreadful. At Utrecht, this phenomenon excited no leſs apprehenſion: there the ſky became completely clouded, and the

the ſucceeding flaſhes of lightning exhibited an univerſal blaze: the claps of thunder were dreadful beyond deſcription.

"The lightning ſtruck the ſteeple of the Dome church, carried off a part of the work which ſupported the clock, and afterwards made its way through the apartment of the perſon inhabiting the Dome; but, ſtrange to ſay, without occaſioning any damage. At Lomen the ſteeple alſo caught fire, but was timely extinguiſhed. At Bois le Duc it raged with no leſs violence; near which place a perſon was ſtruck by the lightning, but it damaged only a part of the hair of his head. The ſtorm, with all its concomitants, raged alſo at Rotterdam, but did little damage.

"In the Hague the danger was more imminent: at four o'clock in the afternoon, after the ſtorm had commenced there with the ſame violence, and nearly in the ſame manner as in ſeveral other places, the lightning ſtruck the tower of the great church, and ſet fire to the wood-work under the clock, burning inwards: the ardour of the inhabitants, however, ſaved that charming town from impending deſtruction, although it was eleven o'clock at night before the flames were entirely extinguiſhed: the danger was conſiderably increaſed by the high wind, which blew the whole time. At Middelharnis, during a violent ſhower of hail and ſnow, the ſcene was rendered more terrific by the falling of a great body of fire in the church yard, the ſparks of which flew in all directions: this was immediately ſucceeded by a heavy clap of thunder, of ſhort duration; but this was not all: for, an hour afterwards, the ſpire of the ſteeple was obſerved to be on fire, and on further inveſtigation, a beam of the upper cieling in the tower was diſcovered to be burning: here alſo the inhabitants happily ſucceeded in turning aſide the danger by exertions which raiſed aſtoniſhment.

"In the Nieuwe Diep, the Jan de Witt, a ſhip of war, was ſtruck by the lightning, and ſome damage done to the maſt and rigging: one man on board was at that inſtant ſtruck dead.

"The dyke at Liſſee Poel, near Haerlem, has been forced by the water, which is now five feet deep in the low lands where it has penetrated. The damage is 14,000 gilders."

SPRING CIRCUITS.

South.—The Lord JUSTICE CLERK and Lord CULLEN.

Jedburgh, Tueſday April 3.
Dumfries, Saturday April 7.
Ayr, Friday April 13.

West.—Lord DUNSINNAN & Lord CRAIG.

Stirling, Wedneſday April 25.
Inverary, Monday - - April 30.
Glaſgow, Saturday - - May 5.

North.—Lord METHVEN and Lord ARMADALE.

Perth, - - Wedneſday April 18.
Aberdeen, Tueſday - - April 24.
Inverneſs, Tueſday - - May 1.

February 24.

The 1ſt Regiment of Loyal Aberdeen Volunteers paraded there at 12 o'clock, for having their Colours preſented by her Grace the Ducheſs of Gordon. Her Grace was received with preſented arms and a general ſalute. Lieut.-Colonel Finlayſon then advanced towards her Grace, who was ſtanding between the Colours held by the two Field Officers fronting the regiment. Her Grace then addreſſed Lieut.-Colonel Finlayſon as follows, at the ſame time preſenting him with the Colours:

Lieutenant-Colonel FINLAYSON:—

"SIR,

"It muſt give heartfelt ſatisfaction to every Briton, to find that the malignity and violence of our enemies only tend to rouſe the noble ardour you feel, and to unfold the reſources of our happy country. My worthy friend, Colonel Finlayſon, and you, gallant ſoldiers, have come forward as might be expected of the brave Sons of Caledonia.

"You have already gained much fame by your diſcipline, order, and good conduct. I need not tell you the ſacred truſt repoſed in you—the defence of our happineſs, which ariſes from the beſt of Kings—the wiſeſt Conſtitution—and the firmeſt bond betwixt God and man. Theſe banners you receive as a pledge of fidelity.——I commit them, Sir, to your hands, confident that, under them, you and your brave companions in arms will add to the glory of your country. May you and your children's children, happy under the vine-tree you have planted,

planted, regard them with the mingled tear of gratitude and pride."

Lieut. Colonel Finlayſon made a ſuitable reply. He alſo addreſſed the Lord Lieutenant, who replied in a ſhort Speech. Lieut. Colonel Finlayſon then addreſſed the Marquis of Huntly, who made an appropriate anſwer. After which, the Rev. Dr Gordon conſecrated the Colours in an energetic Prayer, and alſo addreſſed the Regiment. Colonel Finlayſon then addreſſed the Regiment.

Notwithſtanding the violence of the wind and intenſe froſt, and exceſſive drifting of ſnow, in a high and expoſed ſituation, her Grace delivered her addreſs with accuracy, and ſtood out during the whole length of the ceremony.

February 29.

The Preſbytery of Edinburgh met. The only buſineſs before them was a report from a Committee of the Miniſters of Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr Grieve, Convener of that Committee, reſpecting the ſtipends of the Miniſters of this city. The Reverend Doctor entered into a very accurate detail of the proceedings which had taken place between the Committee and the Town Council. The reſult was, that an agreement had been entered into between the parties—That a bill ſhould be brought into Parliament, enacting, that in future the Annuity (the principal fund from which the ſtipends of the Miniſters of this city is paid) ſhould be veſted in truſtees, to be mutually named by the Town Council and the Miniſters: That no new erections of places of worſhip ſhould be made, (except the two after mentioned) till the fund amounted to ſuch a ſum as ſhould afford each Miniſter 300l. per annum: That all claims relative to any future augmentation to the Miniſters of Edinburgh, after they ſhall amount to 300l. ſhould be referred to the Court of Teinds: That, in the mean time, the Miniſters ſhould receive a ſtipend of 260l. per annum. The Preſbytery unanimouſly agreed to the Report.

It appeared from the proceedings of the Preſbytery, that an agreement had been entered into ſome time ago between them and the Town Council, that a new church ſhould be erected in the New Town; and, to ſave expence, one of the churches in the Old Town ſhould be made a ſingle charge, which would prevent the neceſſity of an additional miniſter.

It alſo appears, that when it was propoſed to bring in a bill into Parliament to extend the Royalty over the lands of Bellevue, &c. another agreement was made to erect a church in ſome part of theſe lands, as ſoon as the inhabitants ſhall amount to 5000.—A Committee of the Preſbytery had been appointed to watch over this buſineſs, from whom the Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieffe reported, that as the bill for extending the Royalty was immediately to be brought on, it would be proper to get a clauſe inſerted in it, authoriſing the erection of this ſecond new church.—The Rev. Baronet therefore wiſhed the authority of the Preſbytery to get the clauſe inſerted, which they unanimouſly agreed to.

At a late meeting of the Highland Society of London, where EARL MOIRA, commander in chief in Scotland, was preſent, the Noble Earl made the following ſhort, but eloquent addreſs, to the MARQUIS of DOUGLAS, who was in the chair. He ſaid, "that his part in the grand and glorious diſplay of ſpirit which had been made in Scotland was truly little. He had in fact had nothing to do but to direct the ſpirit which he found in the country. He had not to ſpeak to unwilling ears—he had not to enkindle cold or alienated hearts. His experience of the character of his fellow creatures had ſoon pointed out to him that the grandeſt energies of the human ſoul were in the breaſts of the men with whom he had the honour to be aſſociated, and that he had only to direct, to diſcipline, and to lead on the courage which he found embodied, or ready to be embodied, at the voice of danger. The deſcendants of "the Scots who oft with Wallace bled," who had reſiſted all the force of the Roman Legions, and had kept Scotland unconquered when all the reſt of Europe fell, were neither to be contaminated by the principles of the French, nor conquered by their arms. He had found the ſpirit ſo perfect, and the hearts of the people ſo diſpoſed, that he felt it to be his duty to ſtate to the Commander in Chief, that in caſe the enemy ſhould be impudent enough to make a landing in Scotland, he made it his requeſt that none of his diſpoſable force might be ſent to Scotland. They were fully equal to the protection of their country, without reinforcement.

He

He did not venture to say this in boyish forwardness, but on mature reflection. He viewed them with an attentive eye, and he was convinced that he might venture to foretell, that though they might not survive the conflict of a battle, they would sell their lives at such a rate as to make it impossible for the enemy opposed to them to maintain their position in the country a fortnight after they had fought with them.—This he fully believed; and it was a case which he trusted belonged to every part of his Majesty's dominions; for it was a maxim with him, that the people who had not courage to defend their country, did not deserve to be protected in it. He concluded with a warm and grateful compliment to the Scots, for the flattering manner in which he had been received there, and which should ever be present to his recollection, while the blood flowed in his veins."

A Battery has been lately erected by Mr Garden, of Troup on Coulie-cann, or Castlehill, a peninsulated rock near Troup House, which, from its peculiar situation, and ample surface, is admirably adapted to that purpose. It embraces under its protection the whole range of the Bays of Troup and Auchmeden: so that coasting vessels may now find, by running under the cover of its guns, shelter and safety from the attacks of privateers, or other vessels of the enemy. It has been inspected, and highly approved of, by the Marquis of Huntly, sanctioned by the Earl of Moira, Commander in Chief, as a work of necessary and public protection, and, of course, furnished with ammunition from the stores of Government.—While it reflects much honour on the public spirit of Mr Garden, who has raised this necessary means of defence in a quarter where it was much wanted, it does no less credit to the professional abilities of Captain Fiddes of the Engineers, who has in its contrivance and execution given evident proofs of his science and good taste, Mr Garden has, in consequence of the satisfaction that this work has afforded him, given to the battery the appropriate name of Fort-Fiddes.

ABERDEEN, *Feb.* 27.

This day was launched, from the building-yard of Messrs. Hall, Buchan, and Co. a beautiful vessel of 564 tons register, named, "The Marquis of Huntly." The launch went off in excellent style, and was honoured with the presence of their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Gordon, Lady Madelina Sinclair, the Marquis of Huntly, and a numerous assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen. This is the largest vessel ever built at that port, and probably of greater tonnage than any oak vessel ever built in Scotland. She is the property of Messrs. Fraser and Mule.

COMRIE, *March* 16.

The weather has been very variable here for some weeks past, and much rain has fallen. The earthquake and its concomitant noises have not been heard nor felt in this place, but in a solitary instance or two, since the 17th September 1801, the great shock felt almost over the half of Scotland, till about two weeks ago, when they returned with their usual violence, though not so extended in their operation. We had a slight shock on Sabbath the 4th inst. about four o'clock P. M. and several subterraneous noises. Upon Sabbath the 11th, about 11 o'clock A. M. we had another shock, more violent and sensible, and attended with a crackling, interrupted sound, dissimilar to any we have heard. Upon Wednesday morning, the 14th, about two o'clock in the morning, another shock happened, pretty smart, but not so sensible as the one upon Sabbath the 11th; but owing to the darkness of the night, and the heavy rain, it was more alarming. Upon the Tuesday, the day before the last shock, the atmosphere was very troubled and louring; huge clouds, apparently charged with the electric fluid, hung over the place, and in the evening the mist crawled along the sides of the mountains, which is very frequently a symptom of approaching concussion. They generally happen at the change of the moon, or when she is full; but what effect the moon can have, we leave to philosophers to determine.

A letter from Tanjore, dated Sept, 1st, 1803, received lately in Glasgow, gives an account of the unfortunate affair in Ceylon, similar in all respects to those already published, except in the following particulars:—"Major Davie, Capt Rumley of his Majesty's Malay regiment, and a Captain of the Bengal artillery, are the only officers retained as prisoners."

Some of the officers servants have been sent to Trincomalee much mang-

led

led. Upwards of 32 officers have died or been killed in Ceylon ſince the beginning of the war. I firmly hope, however, that the Candians will not glory long in their cruelty, as an army of 6000 men is now aſſembling in Bengal, deſtined, it is ſaid, for Ceylon."

A letter from Malaga, in Spain, of the 21ſt of January, ſtates, that they had felt in that city another ſhock of an earthquake, ſtill more violent than that of the 14th of the ſame month. The firſt ſhock was on the 20th at midnight; at three in the morning they had another, and at half paſt ten the earth ſhook with ſuch violence, that the inhabitants thought their laſt moment was come. This laſt ſhock laſted a minute, and was accompanied by a noiſe reſembling thunder. As the air continued to be thick and warm, there was reaſon to fear that this dreadful ſcene would be repeated.

County of Edinburgh District Small Debt Court.

Though little more than eight years have elapſed ſince the Juſtices of Peace for the county of Edinburgh began to judge in cauſes under the act of Parliament "for the more eaſy and expeditious recovery of ſmall debts," otherwiſe called the Small Debt Act, they have, up till the end of laſt year, in that time, in the Edinburgh diſtrict alone, without reckoning thoſe of Dalkeith and Mid-Calder, determined 24,600 cauſes, the ſums wherein amounted to 34,600l. Sterling. The regulations introduced by this act cannot fail to be uſeful and beneficial to the public, when it is conſidered that the great majority of theſe ſums would otherwiſe have been loſt to the juſt creditor, becauſe in general he could not riſk, indeed could not pay the expence neceſſarily incurred by the forms of the other Courts. The firſt act, which was obtained in 1795, was limited in duration; but by the ſecond, which commenced in 1800, it is perpetual. The ſum cognizable by the firſt could not exceed 3l. 6s. 8d.; by the ſecond it may amount to 5l. Sterling, excluſive of coſts. Two Juſtices ſit on the Monday of every week; the cauſes are generally determined in one hearing; the Charges of Court, citation, and obtaining the decree ready for execution, do not in any caſe exceed three or four ſhillings; and the decree given cannot be the ſubject of advocation, ſuſpenſion, appeal, or other ſtay of execution. The Juſtices too have power, if they ſhall judge it neceſſary, from the circumſtances of the party, to ordain the ſum found due to be paid by weekly or monthly inſtalments.

March 13.

The Society of High Conſtables of this City met in the New Church Aiſle, to elect their Office-Bearers for the enſuing year, when the following Gentlemen were unanimouſly choſen:

Mr James Baird, Moderator.
Mr William Waddel, Treaſurer.
Mr Alexander Smellie, Secretary.
Mr John Thomſon, Chaplain.

March 20.

At Bartonholm Coal Pit, near Irvine, two of the colliers entered the bucket to be let down; a third man had been obliged to come up to fetch his tobacco, which he forgot at his former deſcent, and the bucket had now been lowered a few yards before he was aware: vexed at loſing ſo much time, he raſhly jumped down between the two men who were deſcending. The force of his fall, together with the weight already in the bucket, occaſioned the iron handle of it to break; by which accident the three were precipitated to the bottom, and killed on the ſpot. Two of them have left widows and large families, and the unmarried man has left aged parents, who, for ſeveral years, entirely depended on him for their ſupport.

HADDINGTON CORN MARKET,

Friday, March 23. 1804.

	Firſt.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	27s. 6d.	25s. 0d	22s. 0d.
Barley,	17 6	16 0	14 6
Oats,	16 0	14 6	13 0
Peaſe,	16 0	14 6	13 0
Beans,	17 0	16 6	14 0

Potatoe Oats, 16s. to 18s. 6d.

23. George Elliot, horſedealer in the Graſsmarket, was committed to the tolbooth, by warrant of the Sheriff, charged with forgery, or uttering 5l. notes of the Bank of England, knowing them to be forged.

Same day, the following priſoners, under ſentence of tranſportation, left the tolbooth of this city, under the charge of a Sheriff-officer, and were embarked on board a Berwick ſmack for London, in order to be ſent to the hulks, viz.

John

John Williamſon, Wm. Williamſon, and Jas. M'Coul, from Glaſgow. Alexander Henderſon, and —— Clerk, alias Stewart, from Paiſley.

BANK OF SCOTLAND.

March 27. The following noblemen and gentlemen were unanimouſly choſen Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Bank of Scotland.

The Right Hon. Lord Viſc. MELVILLE
Governor,

PATRICK MILLAR, Eſq. of Dalſwinton,
Deputy Governor.

Ordinary Directors.

L. Duff, Eſq. Writer to the Signet,
Thomas Hog, of Newliſton, Eſq.
Lord Armadale.
A. Keith, Eſq. of Ravelſton, W. S.
G. Kinnear, Eſq. Banker in Edinburgh.
A. Charles Maitland of Cliftonhall, Eſq.
J. Manſfield, Eſq. Banker in Edinburgh.
Adam Rolland, Eſq. Advocate.
Sir J. Sinclair, of Ulbſter, Bart. M. P.
A. Wallace, Eſq. Banker in Edinburgh.
J. Walker, Eſq. Writer to the Signet.
Al. Young, Eſq. Writer to the Signet.

Extraordinary Directors.

His Grace the Duke of Montroſe.
Right Hon. the Earl of Kelly.
Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale.
Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhouſie.
Right Hon. the Earl of Glaſgow.
Robert Clerk, of Maviſbank, Eſq.
Archibald Douglas, Eſq. of Edderton.
Lieut. Col. James Hay, 29th Dragoons.
William Hope Weir of Craigiehall, Eſq.
David Johnſtone, Eſq. of Lathriſk.
Adam Ogilvie, of Hartſwoodmyres, Eſq.
George Ramſay, of Whitehill, Eſq.

27. This day there were 380 bolls Oatmeal in Edinburgh market, which ſold from 17s. 6d. to 18s. 3d. per boll—Retail prices per peck of beſt Oatmeal, 1s. 2d.; Second 1s. 1½d. There were alſo 67 bolls of Peaſe and Barley Meal, which ſold at 11s. per boll—Retail prices per peck, 10d.

Price of Potatoes in Edinburgh market Tenpence to one Shilling the peck, (28 lb.)

A patent has lately been obtained for an invention in Weaving, by which the hair, or rather the fur of the South Sea Seal is manufactured into cloth of various widths and thickneſſes, of the moſt delicate texture imaginable, being far ſofter and pleaſant to the touch than the fineſt velvet. It has been approved of by the Prince of Wales, the Princeſſes, and other firſt-rate perſonages. For ſome time no mode could be deviſed to dye it; that diſcovery, however, is now made. The original colour is very beautiful, reſembling that of a fawn.

A letter from *Conſtantinople*, dated *Jan.* 15. informs us of the following particulars of the death of Abdul Wechab. (ſee p. 225.) He was aſſaſſinated by Ibagi Oſman, a Muſſulman of the ſect of Ali. Abdul Wechab had profaned the tomb of Ali, and thus excited the fury of the diſciples of that prophet. Ibadgi Oſman reſolved to avenge the aſhes of Ali. He croſſed the deſart of Arabia on a dromedary, entered the tent of Abdul Wechab while he was at prayers, and plunged a dagger into his breaſt, crying "Let this avenge the tomb of Ali, for thy profanations." The brother of Abdul Wechab, hearing a noiſe ran into the tent, where he found his brother bathed in his blood, and the aſſaſſin, who had ſquatted himſelf down, ſaying his prayers, and calmly awaiting death. He attacked him; but Ibadgi Oſman, who was the ſtrongeſt of the two, got up and killed his aſſailant with the ſame dagger which was ſtill ſtained with the blood of his brother. The ſoldiers then entered, and cut the aſſaſſin in pieces with their ſabres."

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Mr John Henderſon, Clock and Watch-maker in Edinburgh, to be his Clock and Watch-maker in Scotland, in the room of James Gray, deceaſed.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Colonel Sir Samuel Auchmuty, of the 10th Infantry, to be a Brigadier General upon the Staff of Great Britain.

The Univerſity of St Andrews has unanimouſly conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Mr Charles Stewart, Miniſter of Strachan, and Chaplain to the Argyleſhire Volunteers.

The Univerſity of King's College, Aberdeen, has conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on Mr Wharrie, Surgeon in Hamilton.

March 8. The Rev. Andrew Hamilton was ordained Miniſter of the Chapel of Eaſe, Kilmarnock. The Rev. James Richmond, miniſter, Irvine, preſided on the occaſion.

Mr John Murray Robertſon, writer in Peebles, is appointed Sheriff-Clerk of the County, in room of his late father, Mr John Robertſon.

Price of Stock, March 28.

Bank Stock,—Shut.
3 per cent. conſols, 56½.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 26. At Dunnichen, the Lady of William Soper Dempſter, Eſq. of Skibo, a ſon and heir.

March 1. the Lady of Major William Maxwell, younger of Monrieth, a ſon, at Sanchrie.

2. At Alva, the Lady of James Johnſtone, Eſq. of Alva, a ſon.

3. At Fairholm, Mrs Hamilton, a ſon.

—. In George's Square, Edinburgh, the Lady of Alexander Trotter, Eſq. of Dreghorn, a ſon.

9. At Craigo, the Lady of David Carnegy, Eſq. of Craigo, a ſon.

10. At Errol Houſe, the Lady of John Lee Allen, Eſq. a daughter.

14. Mrs Riddel, North Hanover Street, a ſon.

21. At George's Square, Mrs Tod of Drygrange, a daughter.

A journeyman cooper's wife in Shuttle-ſtreet, Glaſgow, three boys, and all well.

The wife of a journeyman marble-cutter in Jamaica ſtreet, Glaſgow, three girls, all well.

The Lady of Claud Ruſſel, Eſq. of Binfield, a ſon.

At Chriſtian Bank, the ſeat of Laurence Oliphant, Eſq. Mrs Oliphant, a ſon.

Mrs Walker of Niſbet, a ſon,

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 10. Mr Allan Ferguſon, Merchant, Paiſley, to Miſs Jeſſie Stewart.

17. At Craigton, Capt. John Henderſon of Aimſter, to Miſs Jane Maclean, daughter of Capt. Maclean, late of the 40th regiment of foot.

At Cupar, Mr George Alves, Manufacturer, to Miſs Mary Nicholſon, of St Andrews.

28. At North Tarrie, by the Rev. Mr John Aitkin, James Ford, Eſq. Montroſe, to Miſs Catharine Aitken, ſecond daughter of the late Charles Aitken, Eſq. of Santa Cruz.

March 1. At Edinburgh, Patrick Muſchet, Eſq. late of Calcutta, to Miſs Agnes Saunders, eldeſt daughter of the late James Saunders, Eſq. writer to the ſignet.

5. The Rev. Archibald Williamſon Miniſter of the Chapel of Eaſe, Glaſgow, to Miſs Margaret Sym, daughter of the late Andrew Sym, Eſq. of Port Glaſgow.

—. At Strathmartin, Capt Warren, Royal Navy, to Miſs Mary Laird, only daughter of David Laird, Eſq. of Strathmartin.

12. At Greenock, Mr John Watſon, merchant, to Miſs Amelia Kippen, daughter of John Kippen, Eſq.

13. At Banff, George Ruſſel, junr. Eſq. writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Catharine Ruſſel, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Ruſſel, Eſq. of Rathen.

16. At Edinburgh, Major Dunſmure, 75th regiment, to Miſs Jane Scott, ſecond daughter of Charles Scott, Eſq. of Wool.

Alexander John Goldie, Eſq. Lieutenant Colonel in the 6th regiment of Dragoon Guards, to Miſs J. C. Taubman, ſecond daughter of Major Taubman, Iſle of Man.

The Rev. Robert Mutter, of the Aſſociate Congregation, Glaſgow, to Miſs Janet Mitchell, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr Andrew Mitchell, Beith.

At Colcheſter, Mr J. Halls, aged 86, to Mrs Charleton, aged 79. The tender couple were attended to the Altar of Hymen by their children, grand-children and great grand-children.

At Edinburgh, John Reginald Riddell, Eſq. of Kinharvie, Writer to the Signet, to Miſs Crawford, daughter of the late David Crawford, Eſq. of Carronbank.

At Ardſinaig, Mull, Capt. Dugald Mac-Lean, late of the Argyſhire Fencibles, to Miſs Suſanna M'Leod, daughter of the late Rev. Mr M'Leod of Rois.

Mr James Spence, Perfumer, Edinburgh, to Miſs Jane Edwards, daughter of the deceaſed Captain Edwards, late of the 92d regiment of foot.

At Glaſgow, James Greenſhields, Eſq. of Boghill, to Miſs M'Cormack, daughter of the deceaſed Mr William M'Cormack, merchant in Glaſgow.

At Glaſgow, the Rev. William Kidſton, to Miſs Janet Burns, daughter of Mr James Burns, Belgrave Place.

At Glaſgow, Mr James Burnſide, merchant, to Miſs A. Wright, daughter of Dr Peter Wright, Phyſician.

At Glaſgow, Mr George Thoburn, merchant, to Miſs Margaret Harvie.

At Glaſgow, Mr Robert Henderſon, ſurgeon, to Miſs Jane Ballantine, youngeſt daughter of Mr John Ballantine, Charlotte Street.

At Saxmundham, Mr Smith, aged 25, to Mrs Ann Hall, widow, aged 79.

DEATHS.

In January, 1803, in Clarendon, Jamaica, Mr Alexander Jamieſon, much regretted—in May following, his brother, Mr George Jamieſon—in the month of June, near Greenock, where ſhe had gone for the recovery of her health, Mrs Margaret Jamieſon, mother of the above and relict of the late John Jamieſon, Eſq. merchant in Elgin.

On the 31ſt December laſt, on board the Goliah at ſea, Lieut. Joſeph Langſton, of the Royal Marines, and ſon of Mr John Langſton, of Alceſter. His death was occaſioned by the wounds he received in moſt gallantly cutting out and re-capturing an Engliſh brig, the Rachael of Liverpool, from one of the French ports.

On

On the 9th of January laſt, William Balfour, Eſq. of Martha Brae, Jamaica.

Feb. 16. At Burntiſland, Mr Charles Ballantine, Merchant.

18. Of the ſcarlet fever, Elizabeth, the fourth child of Dr Lambe, of King's Road, Bedford Row; and on the 21ſt, Mrs Lambe was carried off in the 31ſt year of her age, by the ſame diſeaſe,

21. At Kirchberg, after a very ſhort illneſs, Frederick Edward, the reigning Prince of Hohenlohe, and, in the ſame hour, the Princeſs, his conſort, born a Counteſs of Caſtal-Rembling. The Prince had reached his 67th, and the Princeſs her 69th year.

22. The Rev. James Innes, Miniſter of Marnoch, in the 76th year of his age, and 48th of his Miniſtry.

24. At Glaſgow, Miſs Mary Garden, ſecond daughter of Francis Garden, Eſq.

25. At Peterhead, Mr John Ritchie writer.

—. At Alloa, Mr James Francis Bald, Accountant to the Alloa colliery,

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Miller, wife of Mr James Miller, Glover.

26. Mrs Dyce, widow of the late Robert Dyce, of New Park, merchant in Aberdeen.

27. At Edinburgh, Mrs Bean, relict of George Bean, Eſq.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr Edward Bruce, writer to the ſignet.

28. The Rev. Mr George Goldie, miniſter of Athelſtanford.

29. At Auchterhouſe, the Rev. Mr James Scott.

March 1. At Freeland Houſe, the Hon. Jane Ruthven, third daughter; and, on the 19th, the Hon. Charlotte Rebecca Ruthven, youngeſt daughter, of the late James Lord Ruthven.

—. At Sidmouth, Madame Elphinſtone, Widow of the late Sir Samuel Elphinſtone, of the Ruſſian Navy.

—. The Rev. John Cruickſhank, at Kinharachy, Preſbyter of the Scots Epiſcopal Church.

—. At Aikenhead, Miſs Iſabella Scot, eldeſt daughter of Robert Scot, Eſq. of Aikenhead.

3. At her houſe in the Canongate, Edinburgh, Mrs Prieſtley, widow of the late Henry Prieſtly of Northourum, Eſq. Yorkſhire.

—. At Forres, in the 71ſt year of her age, Mrs M'Lenan, widow of Mr John M'Lenan, minister at Contin.

4. At Dunſe, Mr John Darling, late of Chalkielaw.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Cunningham, Relict of the late Walter Cunningham, farmer in Redheugh.

—. At Springkell, Sir William Maxwell, Bart. in the 65th year of his age.

11. At Fairlie Houſe, Ayrſhire, Alexander Cunningham, Eſq. Collector of the Cuſtoms at Irvine.

Mar. 11. At Edinburgh, aged 22, Mr W. Grant, ſecond ſon of Mr Alexander Grant, Writer in Edinburgh.

—. At Edenſide, David Martine, Eſq. of Edenſide.

—. At Roſebaugh Houſe, Lady Mackenzie of Seatwell.

11. At Fairfield, Ayrſhire, Mrs Fullarton Dowager of Fullarton, mother of Colonel Fullarton.

12. At Linlithgow, James Taylor, jun. Eſq. of Harthall.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ruſſel, relict of T. Ruſſell, Eſq. of Balcurvie.

14. Mr Patrick Sommerville, Flax-Dreſſer in Edinburgh.

—. Mrs Iſabella Lindeſay, ſpouſe of Lieut. Colonel Murray, at Viewfield, near Stirling.

15. At Dunbar, Mr Thomas Turnhull, Surgeon.

—. At Edinburgh, Miſs Scott of Uſan, daughter of the deceaſed Archibald Scott, Eſq. of Duninald.

18. At his houſe in Edinburgh, Capt. Simon Mackenzie, of the Royal Navy.

At Edinburgh, Mrs Maſon, Relict of the Rev. Mr Maſon, miniſter of the Epiſcopal Congregation in Cruden.

At Glaſgow, Mr William Meikleham, teacher of various branches of education. He was uſeful and indefatigable in his profeſſion.

Mrs Burnthwhite, wife of Mr Jo. Burnthwaite, merchant, Glaſgow.

At Neilſton Manſe, the Rev. William Hood, miniſter of that pariſh.

At Aberdeen, Mrs Crombie, widow of the late Mr John Crombie.

At Eaſt Wemyſs, Mr Robert Deas, ſhipmaſter there.

At Dundee, Mr John Allan.

At Dumfries, James Swan, Eſq. of Craigſhiel.

At his houſe in St James's Square, London, his Grace John Duke of Roxburgh, Marquis of Beaumont, and Earl Ker, of Wakefield, &c. &c. His Grace was born in April 1740. He ſucceeded his father Robert Duke of Roxburgh in 1755; was principal Groom of the Stole to his Majeſty's Bed Chamber, and K. T. Dying unmarried, the title of Duke of Roxburgh is extinct. Lord Ballenden is heir to ſome of his Grace's eſtates.

19. The only ſon of Mr David Hutcheſon, writer in Glaſgow; a ſtout, healthy child, betwixt three and four years of age. His death was occaſioned by the careleſſneſs of a maid-ſervant having, on the preceding Tueſday, ſet a tub of boiling water on the floor of the kitchen, near the apartment of the children, leaving the door open, and the boy

while

while running playfully about, entered the kitchen, and unfortunately fell into the tub. Immediate aſſiſtance was procured, and every means uſed for his recovery, without effect.

At the ſeat of George Courtnay, Eſq. near Middleton, Joſeph Garde, Eſq. His death was occaſioned by a fracture of the ſkull, the conſequence of a kick received from his horſe whilſt hunting.

At Carmeen, near Newry, by an entanglement in the machinery of his Bleach Works, Mr John Coulter. He was drawn between two wheels from the hand to the ſhoulder, and ſurvived this torture only a few hours. The ſudden cataſtrophe of this valuable man has excited among his friends the moſt poignant grief.

Mr Jordan, jun. of Stanford. He was found dead in a ditch between Lutterworth and Walcot, with his horſe lying a-top of him. It is ſuppoſed that the horſe ſhew out at ſomething on the road, and, falling into the ditch, occaſioned the melancholy cataſtrophe.—Mr Jordan belonged to the Loyal Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry.

At St Mary's (Scilly,) Mr Henry Harland, a truly veteran ſoldier, aged 73, in his Majeſty's ſervice 55 years, the laſt 23 of which he enjoyed the ſtation of maſter gunner to that garriſon. At a latter period, by the powder barrels taking fire, while he was above in a houſe, he was, with the windows and roof, blown into an orchard, and found hanging in an apple tree. His ſcars were many, and a very large wound accompanied him to the grave.

At Cork, at an advanced age, Mr Thomas Wilſon, for many years a ſhip-broker there. He was a man diſtinguiſhed for his piety and charity, for a moſt incorruptible integrity in his dealings, and a moſt conſcientious adherence to his word. For the laſt 20 years of his life he reſided in Cork, after having retired from the profeſſion of the ſea, in which he had paſſed his moſt youthful days. He croſſed the Atlantic Ocean no leſs than one hundred and ten times.

In Ballyrolly, county of Down, aged 91, Mr Joſeph Dill. It is remarkable of this man, that he never had a diſpute with his neighbour, and that the day of his death was the only day of ſickneſs he ever experienced.

At the Carſe of Kirkcudbright, Mr James Gray, farmer. The St Mary's troop of Kirkcudbright Yeomanry, of which he was a member, attended his funeral to the churchyard of Troqueer, a diſtance of 30 miles, where he was interred with military honours.

In Ireland, Roger Bryne, the famous Iriſh Giant. He is ſaid to have died of ſuffocation, occaſioned by an extremity of fat, which ſtopped the play of his lungs, and put a period to his life, in the 54th year of his age. His coffin, with its contents, weighed fifty-two ſtone. It was borne on a very long beir by thirty men, who were relieved at intervals. He was 13 ſtone heavier than the noted Bright of Malden, whoſe waiſtcoat incloſed ſeven large men.

Miſs Ann Nicholls, of Kemſey. She was returning on horſeback to Suckley, when the animal took fright, and after running away with her for a mile and a half, ſhe fell, and was ſo dreadfully bruiſed, that ſhe expired in a quarter of an hour.

At Port Ehot, of an inflammation on her cheſt, juſt within ſeven days of her late Lord, the Right Hon. Lady Dowager Elliot.

Lately, at Montroſe, at a very advanced age, Thomas Orkney, a ſeaman, who had been a penſioner on the cheſt of Chatham, ſince 1739. He was on board the Saliſbury man of war, when a draught took place from that ſhip, to man the Pearl, then going out with Lord Anſon. He preſerved the faculties both of mind and body till within a ſhort period before his death; and his appearance, to the laſt, was exactly uniform with coſtume of ſeamen in Lord Anſon's days.

Burnt to Death, by their clothes accidentally catching fire.

Mrs Day, of Thurmuſton, in Leiceſterſhire, aged 82.

A young child, at Pentridge, in Derbyſhire.

A ſon of Mr Morriſon, Grocer in Berwick-upon-Tweed, aged 20.

A poor woman in Tweed-mouth.

Hannah Ratcliffe, a child of ſix years of age.

Important Caution.—The inflammability of muſlin dreſſes may be prevented, by rincing them out in alum water, made by diſſolving the proportion of a hen's egg (or even leſs) in a quart of water. That by this ſimple means all danger of life will be prevented, any one may aſſay, by burning a rag of muſlin ſo rinced and dried, againſt another rag unprepared; the firſt will burn gradually, and with difficulty; the ſecond will flame away inſtantly.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Philologos,—*A. B.*,—*L. M.*,—*Leander*,—The "Eſſay on Human Vanity,"—*Rabbi*,—*Eclair*, and ſeveral other communications, are received.

The Inquiry of *Philo-Patriæ* would ſuit a Newſpaper better than a Magazine.